

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

New moves to gag free press

Once again, the world press has cause for concern as efforts to place restrictions on the free flow of news. The trend is now visible among "third-world" and Latin-American nations, some of whom claim that reports on developments in their countries are biased or distorted by international news agencies and that this should be supplanted by accurate information coming directly and exclusively from the governments themselves.

The pitfalls of such reasoning ought to be instantly evident to anyone who favors unbiased, impartial circulation of information. Governments are notoriously anxious to keep their own shortcomings from coming to light and to put the very best interpretation on their own doings. One of the services of a free press is to get behind such stories and ferret out the facts — or the other side, if one exists. So the trend needs and is receiving careful attention from newsmen and concerned organizations such as Freedom House and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

But developing lands already are hard at work to change the flow of news. In New Delhi this month 56 of them agreed to form a pool of their own press agencies, most of them government-owned or controlled, to substitute for foreign-controlled agencies and to give an official version of the news. The objective, they said, was to "liberate information and mass media from the colonial legacy."

This latter phrase is a favorite in nations which contend that the Western powers, in-

cluding their own former colonial mentors, have a monopoly on news handling, and that they use it to foster such aims as "imperialism" and "neocolonialism." India's Prime Minister set the tone when she told the meeting that "the media of the powerful countries want to depict the governments of their erstwhile colonies as inept and corrupt, and their people as yearning for the good old days." Leaders who uphold national interests, she added, are denigrated and their images falsified "in every conceivable way." Mrs. Gandhi has seen to it that her own country's once outspoken press now is rigorously controlled.

Similarly, at a UNESCO conference for Latin-American nations just concluding in San Jose, Costa Rica, the intent was to form mass communications policies, but many of the papers prepared for submission were critical of foreign agencies or advocated restrictions on foreign correspondents or nationalization of the local press. Correspondents in Africa and elsewhere already are finding it difficult to obtain visas, to move about countries visited, or to obtain access to officials or other sources.

The right of individual countries to improve news handling, if they can, is unchallengeable. But no one in the free world can welcome such an effort if it actually is merely a Trojan horse for installing a restrictive, Marxist-style approach to journalism. The saddest thing is that without a reasonably free press the developing nations deprive themselves of a much-needed watchdog on corruption and other abuses of power that may thwart their own progress.

Greetings from Mars!

And our preoccupation with earthbound problems it is well to stretch our vision by reminding ourselves of the expansive universe around and of man's capacity to discover and explore it. The landing of Viking I on Mars helps us do just this. It is a thrilling tribute to man's intelligence, determination, and pioneering spirit.

For a layman the technological prowess the Viking mission represents boggles the mind. The unmanned spacecraft left Florida a long 11 months ago. It traveled more than 200 million miles, soaring through space to its rendezvous with a planet half the size of Earth. When it arrived it had to search three times for a suitable landing site. Now it will be busy photographing, scooping soil and performing other scientific tasks — all at the push-button orders of men back home. A marvel indeed!

Coincidentally the American landing on Mars comes seven years after the day men walked on the moon for the first time. Since then public enthusiasm for space exploration has waned. The moon landings became routine and terrestrial demands overshadowed the reach outward. Money, it was argued, ought to be spent on rebuilding cities, curbing crime, and other social concerns.

But the quest for knowledge of the universe cannot stop. It is a part and parcel of that scientific innovation and investigation that in the

and contribute to society's well-being and progress. As for the cost, the \$1 billion Viking program is a tiny fraction of sums spent in Vietnam.

Moreover, as a great power the United States cannot permit itself to fall behind in the development of technological skills. Not if it wants to keep its primacy in the world. Even now the Russians have a manned space laboratory orbiting the earth; and last October they made a soft landing on Venus, something the U.S. has not yet tried. Looking ahead, there is little doubt the Soviet Union is eager to land the first man on Mars.

But for the moment mankind will watch fascinated to see what the robot on the Red Planet turns up. The key question of its mission is whether or not there is organic life on Mars, a discovery which would have enormous religious as well as scientific implications. Most scientists feel the chances are slim but, whatever the findings, the observations will give mankind a greater understanding of the planet and the quest for life elsewhere will go on.

The scientists of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are to be warmly congratulated. They are helping remind their fellow Americans — indeed the world — what single-mindedness, imagination, perseverance, and ingenuity can accomplish.

Impact of Spain's bombings

The latest wave of terrorist bombings in Spain are a grim reminder of leftists' anger because their comrades will not be included in the forthcoming government amnesty. But unless the attacks in various Spanish cities continue, they are not expected to have a significant impact on the new government of Premier Adolfo Suarez.

Indeed, leftist disorders such as these are likely to make the new Cabinet's moves seem even more moderate and reasonable than might otherwise be the case. Most Spaniards appear to favor the type of amnesty proposed by the government — one that would include all political prisoners except those in jail for terrorist acts.

Thus far it is not clear which of two extremist organizations are responsible for the outbreak of violence. The Basque separatist group known as ETA has kept up a sporadic

guerrilla war against Madrid governments over the years in its bid for independence for Basque territory in northern Spain. Another organization, called the Revolutionary Front of Anti-fascist Patriots (FRAP), has not so far mounted a sustained campaign.

While terror activities are likely only to so slightly popular support for the Suarez Cabinet, they may also have the effect of hardening the military attitude on how unrest and potential insurrection are to be handled. The Spanish military will play a pivotal role in the emergence of King Juan Carlos's nation into a more modern, more democratic era. Many kind of de facto veto on how far and how fast the democratic process can go under the civilian programs now being formulated.

In its effort to get reforms under way, the new government meanwhile can bank on a

'Earth people are disappointing. They have a square shape, one big ear, no head and they eat rock. However they do have 3 legs ...'



Irish terrorism

Assassination of the British Ambassador to Ireland in his car near Dublin may well be the work of the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) as part of its campaign to force Britain to withdraw from Northern Ireland. At any rate, this and other acts of terrorism have a deep political motivation. A tragic sidelight is that Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs had been at his Dublin post only two weeks after a distinguished diplomatic career and military service during World War II.

That the British people are aroused at this latest setback to efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Irish problem goes almost without saying. But the terrorists are mistaken if they think such measures will force Britain to give up. Such an outrage instead is likely to in-

tensify British determination to see the

through to a conclusion. The slaying also will put heavy pressure on the Irish Government of Prime Minister Cosgrave to do even more about counter terrorist activity. He already has spoken strongly against such tactics, and also of the funding of IRA by some misguided Catholics. But the fact is that it is politically difficult for the Irish Government to do anything about the IRA, due to persistent sentiment among segments of the Irish population.

Despite London's best efforts, and moderates on both sides in Ireland, the land mine explosion that blew up the Ambassador's car, killing a woman secretary, was nearly one a day, and for the half-year, the tally reached 168. Because of this, the prolonged failure to reach an agreement related recently that direct rule of the north would continue for at least another year.

This appears to be sparking a new wave of IRA activity — in the south as well as the north. Bombings attributed to IRA shook Dublin several times this month, and the land mine explosion that blew up the Ambassador's car, killing a woman secretary, was nearly one a day, and for the half-year, the tally reached 168. Because of this, the prolonged failure to reach an agreement related recently that direct rule of the north would continue for at least another year.

The new Cabinet, is not ideal, and many of liberal ministers who served in the previous Cabinet. But it does seem to be mustering sufficient authority to continue with reforms, including political amnesty. This is an encouraging sign. The hope is that the Suarez government in the next few weeks can implement what the previous regime started.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, August 2, 1976

60¢ U.S.

Assassination aftermath:

London and Dublin close ranks

By Francis Henry
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London
Britain has taken the murder of its ambassador in Dublin, Christopher Ewart-Biggs, with clenched teeth. Though appalled, London is determined not to be panicked into blind and futile reprisals upon the government of the Republic of Ireland.

Indeed, current calculations by British intelligence assessors are that a major purpose of the assassination was to precipitate such reprisals. It would have suited the Provisional IRA very well if Britain had broken off relations with the Republic just as the two governments were beginning to coordinate anti-terrorist measures.

Seen from London, the reactions of the Dublin authorities have been more than proper, as has been acknowledged by the ambassador's widow among others. The Irish Times pointed out, in an editorial, the killing of an ambassador violates one of the most ancient of taboos. The object of this taboo upon harming diplomatic representatives, even of the most objectionable states, is to preserve the communications without which nations can only resort to violence. But these are precisely what the Provisional IRA wishes to destroy: it has no use for any kind of negotiation; it seeks only unconditional surrender.

The type of under-the-road culvert mine used by the killer squad is one familiar to the British Army from the South Armagh "Murder Triangle" in Northern Ireland. This suggests to British intelligence sources that the Provisionals feel they are getting nowhere in the North, have failed to make any impact in England, and so have been forced to turn to what was always their ultimate target — the government of the Republic itself.

From this point of view, the IRA has been pretending for the past five or six years that its objective was to "liberate" the six counties of the North from the "British Army of Occupation." But its true objective was to take over the government of the whole of Ireland. And it has to be remembered that the split between Official and Provisional IRA was over the Provisional insistence upon the use of violence to do this.

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Idi Amin: In troubled waters

Is Idi Amin sinking his own ship?

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Yet another woe has befallen President Idi Amin of Uganda. British Foreign Minister Anthony Crosland has announced in the House of Commons in London that Britain has decided to break diplomatic relations with Uganda in effect because General Amin has made it impossible for British diplomats to continue to function in his country.

The gravity of the British decision can be understood if it is recalled that it is the first time in history Britain has taken the initiative to cut diplomatic ties with a member of the Commonwealth (which Uganda is). Indeed it is the first time in 30 years that Britain has taken the initiative to break diplomatic relations with any country. The last time was in 1946,

when Britain cut its ties with Albania after British warships had been sunk by mines off the Albanian coast.

The rebuff from Britain comes at a time when President Amin:

- is still reeling from the loss of prestige through the successful Israeli swoop to rescue hostages being held at Kampala airport by Palestinian and pro-Palestinian hijackers.

- is gasping to escape or unlock the economic stranglehold resulting from the nondelivery of much needed oil overland from the refinery at Mombasa in neighboring Kenya.

- is frustrated by Kenya's insistence that certain conditions be met before the oil be allowed to flow again — and by Kenya's apparent ability to snap its fingers at his retaliatory move in cutting off electric power supplies to Kenya from the Owens Falls hydroelectric power station on Lake Victoria.

The British Government insists that its action in breaking diplomatic relations with Uganda is a strictly bilateral move reluctantly made. But it is a step which can hardly fail to have a cumulative effect with the other pressures being applied on General Amin — particularly by Kenya. Although Kenyan officials would probably not say so openly, they would almost certainly be glad to see General Amin go. So too would officials in another neighboring African country, Tanzania.

But there is a snag in all this. Nobody is sure who would succeed General Amin if any move to oust him were successful. His vindictive and capricious authoritarianism — which often uses murder as a weapon — has pulverized any potential, responsible civilian opposition.

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For the U.S.: A foreign policy after Kissinger

By Joseph C. Harech

Washington
New goals and new priorities in American foreign policy seem to be emerging from the current American political ferment. No break in continuity is indicated — even if President Ford falls to get a second term in the White House. On the contrary, the transition seems likely to be as easy, almost natural, one if that is a new President who is elected. But the emphasis is likely to swing away from the pre-occupation with East-West relations which has dominated the Kissinger era in American foreign policy.

Stability without nuclear war will of course continue to be the main objective. But there will probably be a declining reliance on Soviet-American dialogue as the main means to that end. This dialogue, usually known as détente, now is being downgraded in both the Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter political camps. The philosophic approaches of these two in foreign-policy matters is proving to be parallel and sometimes almost identical.

Their views stem broadly from the same point of origin. They come from those members of the general community of American experts in foreign policy who have been breaking new ground in their thinking while Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has been plowing the old fields. They feel that his opor-

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Tanaka's arrest: another kind of coup

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo
The arrest of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka on suspicion of violating the foreign exchange control law has turned the Japanese political world upside down. The traditional way of doing things would have been to cover up the Lockheed payoff scandal by selecting a few low-level scapegoats to accept the blame.

Mr. Tanaka has yet to be indicted, but the move against him, in the Japanese way of looking at things, already has amounted to a "coup." It could lead to the disintegration of Mr. Tanaka's political faction, the largest and wealthiest in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), and to a drastic realignment of political power.

The position of Prime Minister Takeo Miki, who had called for a full investigation and disclosure of all the facts in the Lockheed affair, appears to have been at least temporarily strengthened. Only a few months ago Mr. Miki was in danger of being ousted, partly because many politicians in his own party feared that anything but a coverup of the scandal might critically damage the LDP. The Prime Minister had a clear majority of his own party and the business community against him. But public interest in seeing justice done in the affair caused Mr. Miki's critics, including a number of followers of Mr. Tanaka, to hesitate in their drive to throw him out.



Tanaka — under arrest

If the prosecutors go on to make widespread arrests of other high-ranking conservative politicians and officials, however, the tide might yet go against Mr. Miki. He might turn out, despite his reputation for personal honesty, to be the only official in a high enough position to take responsibility for the whole affair, thus giving his party a new lease on life. By seeing to it that the prosecutors were not impeded in

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Gold prices fall 'We will not devalue rand,' says S. Africa

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
Badly hit by the low price of gold, the South African Government has chosen to pull in its belt financially even if it hurts rather than to devalue the national currency, the rand.

South Africa is the world's biggest gold producer. Since last August, the drop in the price of the metal has probably cost the country more than \$600 million in foreign earnings.

There was serious concern July 26 when the price dropped for a while below \$110 an ounce. Apart from the loss of earnings, a continuing price much below this would threaten many of the country's mines because it would no longer be profitable for them to produce. The result would be serious unemployment and a dangerous blow to the whole economy.

To make matters worse for the mining industry, there have also been threats of a strike by the country's white gold-miners.

The fall in the gold price comes at a time when South Africa is battling to improve its balance of payments situation. It has been badly affected also by the economic recession in industrial Western countries, and by a decline in the inflow of foreign capital.

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If Carter

became president

If Jimmy Carter wins the November election he could exert tremendous influence not only over people in the U.S. but over millions outside his own country. What kind of a president would he make?

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded in 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

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Subscription Rates
Three months \$12, single copy 35¢.
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Single copy 35¢ (U.S.).
Subscription Rates
One Year \$22, six months \$12.50, three months \$7.00 (U.S.).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. 02115
Phone: (617) 267-2500

FOCUS

Blue jeans in Hanoi

By Daniel Southerland

Hanoi, the capital of communist Vietnam, is the last place you would expect to find blue jeans or taped American rock music.

But according to recent visitors to Hanoi, such signs of "decadent American culture" have turned up frequently enough in the postwar period to have the authorities worried.

Several weeks ago they began erecting posters with illustrations showing the people of Hanoi how to dress properly and not in the "hippie" style that caught on in Saigon, the former capital of the South.

"They're terrified of the influence of Saigon," remarked a foreign resident of Hanoi.

A limited black market in tape cassettes of American and other Western-style music thrives in Hanoi, and a shortage of fresh cassettes has led to a number of thefts from foreigners living in the city.

All this seems to be part of an understandable easing of tensions and discipline following three decades of almost constant warfare, first against the Japanese, then the French, and finally the Americans.

When the fighting at last ended more than a year ago, the people of North Vietnam showed a marked hunger for the consumer goods that the capitalistic South could provide. Soldiers and cadres serving in the South brought home sunglasses, wrist watches, plastic dolls, colorful clothing, television sets, motorbikes, and French- and Japanese-made bicycles assembled in Saigon.

In the early stages, a Japanese-made motorbike brought up from the South was capable of drawing a sizable crowd of onlookers in Hanoi. Now such flashy vehicles have become a fairly common sight.

But the North Vietnamese who are attracted to the "depraved" American-style culture of Saigon remain in a relatively small and controllable minority. For one thing, few people can afford tape recorders or fashionable clothes. And a puritanical streak still runs strong in the people of the North.

This puritanism is revealed in the attitude of some North Vietnamese toward the Soviets working in Vietnam or visiting as

tourists. The Soviets have displayed a liking for noisy late-night parties enlivened by American music. So while the North Vietnamese officially refer to them as "brothers," they sometimes are heard privately accusing them of "behaving worse than the Americans."

The real disciplinary problem for the bosses of newly unified Vietnam is not likely to be found in the North but in the South, where the American influence has been strong enough to cause some Vietnamese from the North to think that they are visiting a foreign country when they arrive in Saigon.

Nayan Chanda, a correspondent for the Far Eastern Economic Review, reported from South Vietnam recently that thousands of soldiers and cadres from North Vietnam have been "awed" by the "foreign civilization" that has confronted them in Saigon. At least a few have succumbed to the temptations of that city of sin.

"It is not only the outward signs of prosperity — big mansions, air-conditioned theaters, cars, television, Honda motorcycles, and, of course, Coca-Cola — which has made the 'liberators' feel like strangers, but also the life-style of the Saigonese, which is a far cry from the austerity of North Vietnam," wrote Mr. Chanda.

"Indeed, it is this confrontation of civilization that is causing the authorities and their biggest headaches: the integration of Vietnamese hailing from two different cultures."

The making of a mercenary

By Francis Renny

London
"It all becomes British politicians to sneer at while mercenaries for Africa, when the British themselves are still hiring yellow mercenaries — the gorkhas of Nepal — to guard Buckingham Palace and Hong Kong."

The speaker was an American, an ex-officer of the Green Berets with service in Vietnam, who was sitting in New York seriously contemplating offering his services to Ian Smith's Rhodesia. It was one last chance, he argued, to "put some sandbags in the dike that's holding back communism, till folks realise what's happening to our civilisation."

Of the various mercenaries this reporter has met, the Americans always seem to be the most idealistic. Some few British volunteers are openly racist and talk about "getting our own back on the blacks for the way they've kicked us around," but most of them see the business of being a mercenary in largely non-moral terms.

Their family ties are loose, they look upon themselves as professional soldiers, they enjoy the life and they go where the fighting is. Not, they say, that there is usually much shooting and killing to be done. The image of the mercenary as a modern-day Hun, looting, pillaging and raping all day and every day, does not match the facts. "You spend most time in airports and buses," I was told.

Mercenaries are almost invariably recent ex-regular soldiers. Men who have been softened by years of civilian life grumble too much about the delays and conditions. In fact pilots and mechanics are the most welcome hirings, but they tend to be making good money at home and don't see the point of getting hot and sweaty in Asia or Africa.

On the infantry side, men with experience of training and leading colonial troops are worth their weight in gold; but they are either getting elderly, or they are already employed legitimately in the Gulf states, Oman and two or three other British-aided principalities. "Just another example of British hypocrisy," says the Green Beret.

France never felt ashamed of her Foreign Legion, and most of the major nations of Europe have cheerfully employed foreigners to fight for them. Several of them would never have been liberated without mercenaries, while for others the export of fighting men was a major source of income. The Swedes, the Swiss, the Scots and Irish fought more often under clients' flags than they did under their



Perhaps as many as 2,000 British mercenaries are fighting in Rhodesia

own; and in Renaissance Italy it was considered somewhat uncivilized to do one's own fighting — the mercenaries did that for one.

The modern theory is that in those bad old days the war was the king's war: he picked the quarrel, it was his affair to hire people to fight it out for him. But with the coming of supposedly popular revolution and democracy, the state and people became one and the war was "the people's war." To a remarkable extent the people accepted it as such: volunteers flocked in thousands to the slaughter, and when the demands of the generals escalated, the people's representatives voted for conscription.

All of this negated the hired professional, though there is little doubt that, properly paid and equipped, the mercenary fights as reliably and efficiently (if not more so) than the native-born conscript. Mercenaries often insist they do a less destructive job than the local levies; but in practice they are hard to separate from them, since the "mercs" are usually employed to stiffen the morale of the locals, and show them that war isn't as bad as they imagined.

The professionals are full of contempt for the way the Angolan operation — with its melancholy finale before the firing squad — was handled. The recruits, they say, were the wrong material, poorly selected, badly equipped, shockingly led. And they had the bad luck to be hired by the losing side, otherwise there would never have been so much fuss.

What are the Cubans but mercenaries who are too powerful to send home now the war is over?

The right way to do things, say the contract men in various parts of Britain, is how the

Rhodesians are doing it: they pick their men very carefully, ship them out in ones and twos as tourists or immigrants, and then train them hard and equip them well. Some would say that they aren't mercenaries at all, since Rhodesia is — in some sense — "their country." And in fact the legal position of a British subject who goes out to help defend what is still, in theory, a British territory against external invasion is very obscure.

Even apart from that, it is clearly impossible for the United Kingdom government to stop ex-soldiers taking trips to Paris or Brussels or Amsterdam, where they can make any contacts and sign any papers they like. And what would be the position of an enthusiastic supporter of African liberation — one of Britain's black citizens, perhaps — who wanted to join a black guerrilla movement?

Britain's most successful mercenaries, perhaps as many as 2,000 of them by some calculations, are those now fighting with the Rhodesian security forces. Their casualty ratio over the guerrillas is intimidating: about 11 to 1 recently in the whites' favour. Whether this will hold back the tide of black nationalism for long remains to be seen. But in the view of London experts on African affairs, the mercenaries are inflicting their most serious wounds on African dignity and pride.

And herein lies the danger: if white governments outside Rhodesia do not take steps to eliminate this humiliation, black African governments may feel emotionally driven to take revenge and inflict counter-humiliation. In this context it may be time for British sympathisers with Mr. Smith to start thinking in terms of practical consequences.

Stalin remembered: two views

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Gori, Georgia, U.S.S.R.

"All the Georgians think Stalin was a hero," declared the Russian soldier stationed near Iosif, Stalin's birthplace.

"I've never heard a good word about Stalin," mused one foreigner with many acquaintances among Georgian intellectuals.

Both were right in their contradictory assessments of Gori's most famous native son Iosif Dzhugashvili — the Soviet Union's dictator for almost four decades under his revolutionary name of Stalin — arouses a fierce ambivalence among his compatriots.

To the cobblers and drivers who proudly hang his portrait in their shops and buses, Stalin is the folk hero who put minuscule Georgia on the map of the world.

To Georgian intellectuals — whose ranks he purged more cruelly than any other Soviet nationality except the Azerbaijanis — he is a reject from Georgian society who wreaked vengeance on that society. To intellectuals he is also the shrewd calculator who compensated for his own Georgian minority status in the Russian empire by championing a Slavic chauvinism that even Founding Father Lenin thought repugnant.

High casualty rate

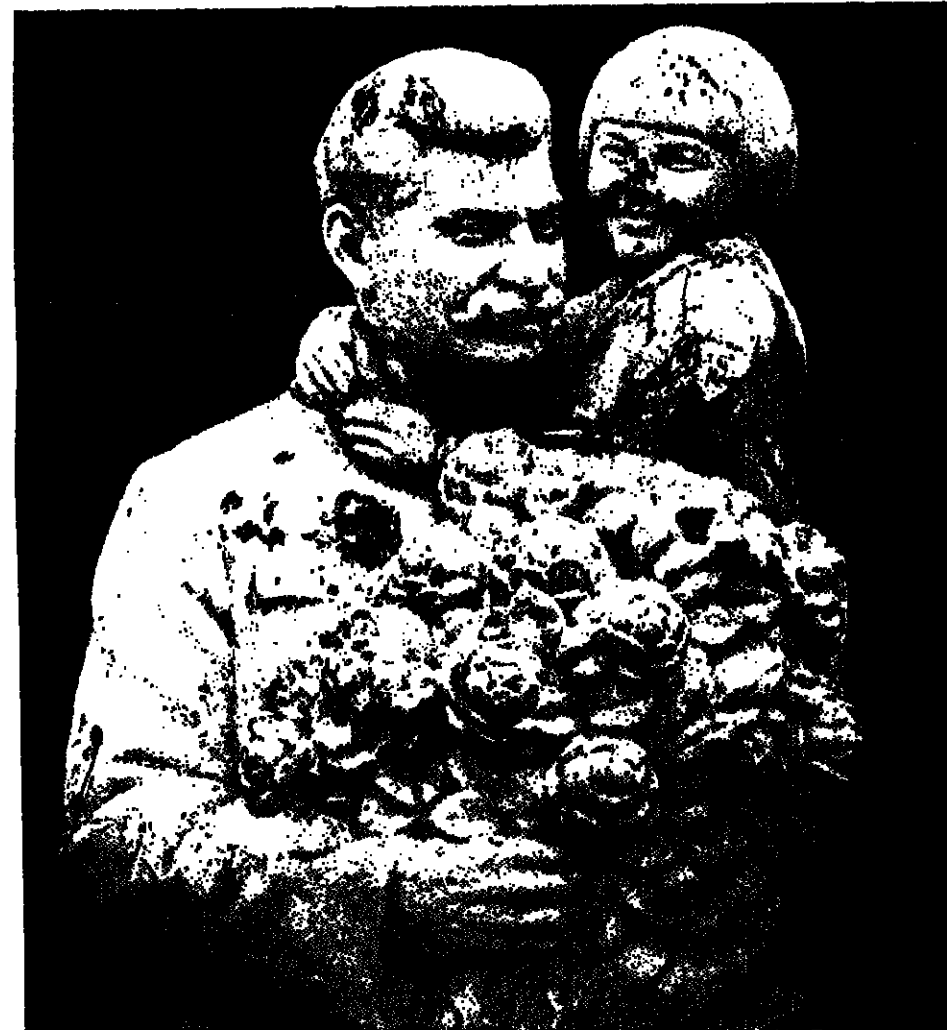
Furthermore, Stalin is the leader who cynically manipulated Georgian loyalty to him as a fellow Georgian and mounted a special recruitment campaign in Georgia during World War II. Georgian youths responded with a will, and this small republic — even though it never had any fighting on its own territory in the war — lost 350,000 killed, one-sixth of its population and the highest casualty rate in the entire Soviet Union.

Stalin's animus toward his native Georgia has been widely noted. In later years he refused to speak Georgian. He disowned his former Georgian life — including his very Georgian-looking son by his first marriage. His daughter by a Russian wife, Svetlana Alliluyeva, described her father as "completely Russified" and quoted her brother as saying, "You know, our father used to be a Georgian once."

Nonetheless, even to those Georgian intellectuals who detest the man for all these reasons, Stalin is a useful if ironic symbol of Georgian nationalism today.

Defiance of Moscow

The goal of Georgia's extraordinarily talented writers, filmmakers and artists may be "liberal" in seeking to lessen Russian control over Georgia — and loosen the ideological straitjacket on their creative imagination. But Stalin, the arch-dictator, is a handy means to this liberal end just because he is so acceptable to hard-liners in Moscow.



Statue of a 'benevolent' Stalin shows signs of neglect

To some degree continued Georgian adulation of Stalin constitutes defiance of Moscow's current downplaying of him as a man who made mistakes even if he was a great war leader. But the very Soviet officials who would most vigorously oppose any Georgian deviation in the liberal direction are those who are most nostalgic about Stalin's absolute rule. They are the very ones who resurrected Stalin's memory in the Soviet Union after Premier Nikita Khrushchev's devastating "deStalinization" of 1956 and 1958.

So in Georgia it becomes a bit of a joke to invoke the Soviet hard-liners' own mentor against them.

And on the simpler plane, of course, Stalin's name has a special appeal to Georgians. "He was ours," the Georgian replied instantly, astonished that anyone could even pose the question. "He did great things."

"Why do you admire Stalin so much?" a visitor asked one young Georgian factory worker from a mountain village near here.

But he murdered many Georgians, the visitor persisted.

"Only traitors," the factory worker replied confidently. And he could not be swayed even by the mention of the poets Tiflis Tabidze and Paolo Yashvili (executed in 1937) or the 100,000 Georgians exiled in 1952.

A student from this region — one who grew away from the local Stalin cult after exposure to cultural life in Tbilisi — ironically justified Stalin's purges as necessary to "chase out capitalists and kulaks." But even he added, more sincerely, "Stalin was a great man."

With this, even the Russian soldier agreed. And as evidence of his greatness as a war leader, the soldier cited the photograph in Gori's Stalin museum showing Stalin and Churchill as equals in a World War II meeting.

IRA tries to justify assassination

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The illegal provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) refuses to claim or disclaim responsibility for the killing of British Ambassador to Ireland Christopher Ewart-Biggs, but is instead seeking to justify it.

It charges that the Ambassador was a top British intelligence officer and that he was sent to Ireland to mastermind a new British drive against the IRA.

This, it asserts, could include operations carried out by the British Army's crack Special Air Service units which have in the past been found operating south of the border in plain clothes but heavily armed.

Despite clear evidence that Mr. Ewart-Biggs was a professional diplomat unconnected with any undercover operations, the IRA supports its claim by listing the many visits he paid, in the two weeks he had been in Dublin, both to Irish Government officials and to British officials in Belfast, Northern Ireland.

The (IRA) also justifies the Ambassador's assassination by listing many other killings. Its argument is that Mr. Ewart-Biggs deserves no more sympathy than the young mothers and fathers who have died in the continuing sectarian murders in Northern Ireland.

Although deeply shocked by the double killing of Ambassador Ewart-Biggs and of a British woman civil servant, the Irish nation finds its own excuses. Five points are being made in Irish newspapers:

• If the IRA did kill the Ambassador, it must have been a unit that developed its venomous skill fighting the British in Northern Ireland.

• In these times of international terrorism, the expert killer may have been a hired professional.

• No amount of security can provide complete protection — as was proved by former President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas, Texas.

• Despite the horror of Mr. Ewart-Biggs's killing, British tourists are continuing to stream into Ireland.

• The British understand the situation and

so no damage has been done to Anglo-Irish relations — in fact, the killing has strengthened ties between the British and Irish governments.

The Irish Government may soon prove how deep its commitment is to full cooperation with the British against the IRA. Instead of intervention, the Irish Government may reintroduce military tribunals to deal with terrorist offenses. Such courts could impose the death sentence for crimes against the state.

Certainly, in its present mood the government would be unlikely to commute such a sentence brought against the murderers of Ambassador Ewart-Biggs.

Nonetheless, government and nation are smarting under the charges from some church leaders and politicians that the guilt rests on the nation as a whole for tolerating the use of violence for political objectives.

Many seek to blame instead the British presence in Ireland, or foreign mercenaries, or the international climate of violence, or some sinister purpose behind the posting to Ireland of such a highly respected career diplomat as Mr. Ewart-Biggs.

Working for a better Ireland

By Alf McCreary
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast

At a ceremony in Coleraine, County Londonderry, there was a firm reminder that another side of the violent Northern Ireland tragedy has to be told. This is the story of men and women of all religions who are working steadily for reconciliation at grass-roots level, despite all the difficulties.

Such a man is the Reverend Ray Davey, the leader of the Corrymeela Community, who has just got an honorary Doctor of Letters degree from the New University of Northern Ireland.

Dr. Davey, a Presbyterian minister set out in 1963 with others (mostly students), to build a reconciliation center near Ballycastle on a rugged and beautiful part of the Northern Ireland coastline, just a few sea-miles from Scotland. He and his group had visited other European centers at Talze, France, Iona, Scotland, and Agape, Italy and embodied elements from all three in their uniquely Irish operation. The idea was to foster communication between all kinds of groups — between rich poor, teenagers and old people — but this work was overtaken by the civil conflict in 1969.

Instead of theorizing about Christianity, the Corrymeela Community acted. It opened its doors to Roman Catholics and Protestants during the worst of the rioting. It organized family weeks where groups from both sides of the divide could meet (some for the first time), it organized conferences, seminars and discussion groups for key figures (politicians, community workers and those with some influence on the para-militaries) to try to work out some practical aids to solving the Irish problem.

Much of the inspiration came from Dr. Davey himself who as a prisoner of war in Germany and Italy during World War II had come to know the need for a sense of community among people under duress. It seemed natural that he would develop those ideas of community as the Presbyterian chaplain at Queens University, Belfast, and later still as director of the Corrymeela Community.

As part of the Coventry Cross of Nails network, Corrymeela has links with other centers in Norway, Peru, Hong Kong, Jordan, Canada, Russia, Australia, Sweden, India, Singapore and New Zealand. These centers, as well as the friends of Coventry Cathedral, helped to raise £45,000 to build a House of Reconciliation for staff and outside groups at Corrymeela.

This was opened last May, and at the ceremony Corrymeela gave £500 to the Calcutta Cross of Nails center, a practical example of sharing and concern. (Each center is awarded a "Cross of Nails" for its work of reconciliation.)

The work of Corrymeela is a reminder that reconciliation is not just an Irish, but a worldwide need. However, it is on its achievements in Ireland that Corrymeela is to be judged. It has nearly 3,000 people working in their own ways to foster reconciliation, it has inspired the formation of permanent groups to deal with the thorny problems of mixed marriages and housing, it gives thousands who pass through its doors every year a glimpse of what life could be across the Northern Irish divide.

It has served as a "question mark" to politicians, churchmen, and ordinary citizens. It is getting some of the strings toward an answer. Its contribution, though apparently small, is incalculable since it provides hope to countless people even in the darkest days.

Like so many visionaries, Ray Davey is a modest man. He has no illusions about the task — and has no doubts either that he and Corrymeela are doing the right thing. "Loving your neighbors," he says, "is not just talking about it, but taking the first step. The situation in Northern Ireland is grim and it will be grim until enough people begin to realize what reconciliation costs. But it is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness."

Mr. McCreary is a British journalist working in Belfast.

Europe

Italy's rich tax-dodgers flee with their yachts

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A small flotilla of luxury yachts belonging to wealthy Italians has scattered across the Mediterranean to ports in France, Spain, Greece, and Malta after the seizure by Italian customs police of more than 150 vessels registered under foreign flags of convenience.

The zeal of police and magistrates in prosecuting offenders against Italy's tax and maritime laws has led to a state of near disaster in the tourist industry in many yacht harbors.

Yacht marinas designed to hold hundreds of luxury vessels are almost empty and restaurant and hotel owners and traders supplying seaborne vacationers are complaining of a drop in trade of over 70 percent after the mass exodus by yacht owners anxious not to find their expensive investments in the hands of the Italian police.

New marina

The picturesque Italian Riviera port of Portofino is almost deserted at what should be the height of the summer vacation season. Normally the tiny harbor is crisscrossed with expensive Italian and foreign yachts sailing under the Panamanian flag.

Adolfo Sarti, Tourist Minister in the outgoing Italian Government, recently opened one of Italy's most modern yacht marinas on the coast of Sardinia. The marina complex has been built by the Aga Khan at a cost of millions of dollars and can offer almost 500 berths

for the biggest luxury yachts with fresh water, electricity, telephone, and television all piped to the quayside. The lavishly designed marina is almost empty as the message has got around the international yachting grapevine that vessels are liable to unaccountable seizure in Italian ports.

Mr. Sarti suggested in his speech at the opening of the Aga Khan's marina that the judicial authorities might turn a blind eye to tax evasion by the yachting fraternity in the light of the catastrophic situation now affecting the entire service industry for yachts — from repair yards to hotels and restaurants.

This brought an angry reply from Villa Santa, the public prosecutor in Cagliari, the main city in Sardinia, who was one of those chiefly responsible for the recent spate of judicial seizures of yachts. "The minister might not be aware that most Italian yacht owners spend their holidays abroad and are illegal exporters of currency," he said.

Stiff penalties

Owners of yachts confiscated by the police face not only the loss of their valuable craft but also fines and imprisonment for flouting Italy's tax laws. According to Mr. Villa Santa they have been evading value-added tax which can amount to \$50,000 on a craft costing \$120,000. Yacht owners sailing under the Panamanian flag also have been avoiding paying an annual navigation tax and duty on liquor and cigarettes.

While the law has been clamping down on the summer vacations of the idle rich, it also



Coast of Portofino: where have the big yachts gone?
By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

has been trying to protect the rights of the poor to have a swim in the Mediterranean near Rome without having to pay an entrance fee to the beach.

Most of the 20-mile stretch of beach near Rome has been let out to concessionaires who charge admission to their bathing establishments of up to a dollar per person plus further fees for changing huts, deckchairs, and umbrellas.

A Rome magistrate decided that all this is illegal and ruled that the beaches are public

property and must be thrown open to all beach establishments, sealing their doors threatened, said very well, but only a five-yard stretch along the sea.

The result has been a long, crowded line of beach without a square yard to sit down hundreds of private beach clubs study empty.

Neither the bathers nor the beach-club owners seem very happy at the intervention of the law. As for the idle rich, they have just said away in disgust.

England's topsy-turvy court cases harm pupils

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A local council has won a court case against the central government on a deeply felt question of democratic principle: the parents' right to choose the education they want for their children.

The victory, however, may be short-lived and poses a further question: How effectively can a democratic system function when, with each election-induced change of government, policies as fundamental to children's welfare as their education suffer 180-degree turns?

In this sense, Tameside Council's victory over the central government is a microcosm of a basic dilemma that Britain's two major parties — the Conservatives and the Labourites — must some day tackle in common.

The background to the dispute between Tameside, a suburb of Manchester, and Education Minister Fred Mulley is as follows: The Labour government has long had a policy of

replacing selective secondary schools — called grammar schools and often with histories stretching back to Henry VIII or Edward VI — with comprehensive schools. Only children considered capable of going on to university are selected for grammar schools. Comprehensive schools, as their name indicates, accept all children, although within a particular comprehensive some children may be "streamed" for universities, others for careers of various kinds.

The policy per se is not a political issue between the Conservative and Labour Parties. Among Conservatives, as among Labourites, there are passionate advocates of each system: the advocates of comprehensive schooling often saying that this is the only way to break down class barriers that have so long beset Britain. Advocates of grammar schools maintain that class does not enter into the picture at all: grammar schools are the traditional route for bright children from poor or modest homes to climb aboard the higher-education ladder, and should not be forced to

lower their educational standards in order to accommodate pupils who prefer a vocational-career-oriented school.

Unquestionably, there are more conservative advocates for keeping grammar schools than there are among Labourites. Successive Labour governments have indicated their determination gradually to abolish grammar schools and to replace them with a uniform comprehensive school system.

(Private schools, so far, are not affected: the great so-called "public schools" like Eton and Westminster continue to provide the university-oriented and elitist education they have always offered for those able to afford it.)

But Conservative Party headquarters insists that the quarrel is not with comprehensives as such: it is only over any central government's right to compel an unwilling local council to close its grammar schools and go completely comprehensive.

Seven local councils throughout England dominated by Conservatives still refuse to go comprehensive.

Tameside, where Labourites were in power, formulated plans to go comprehensive and were approved by the Education Ministry last year.

Then on May 25 this year, Conservatives won the local election after specifically campaigning for the retention of grammar schools. The new council immediately reversed the decision of its predecessor, announced that its grammar schools were to be retained, and invited parents to apply for places there. Eight hundred parents responded for 240 available places.

At this point, the Education Ministry intervened. Mr. Mulley ordered Tameside to continue with original plans to go comprehensive on the ground that these plans were already so far advanced that to change them now would be "unreasonable" and harmful to the children involved.

The council appealed to the courts. It was defeated in a lower court, but was unexpectedly vindicated by the Court of Appeals.

ordinary citizens, for whom it is part of a very tolerable way of life.

For example, there have been few difficulties.

Last year, Italy and Yugoslavia settled their boundaries around Trieste — a move that marked a significant mutual recognition of common security interests of importance also in NATO's Adriatic context.

The frontier between the two countries scarcely exists. They are establishing a permanent free zone, adjacent to Trieste, to use resources of manpower and materials in jointly operated export industries.

Slovenes in the Trieste area and Italians now schools and so on. (The same applies to 9,000 Hungarians living in eastern Slovenia.) "We have no problems whatever with Italy," an official said.

Economic exchanges with Austria have not been greatly affected by the minority issue. But other ties between Belgrade and Vienna are persistently clouded by it.

The Slovenes say successive Vienna govern-



By a staff writer

South Africa

After the Soweto riots: an uneasy quiet

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The riots that ripped through Soweto and other black African townships in June have done more to politicize the blacks in South Africa than any other one thing since the Sharpeville demonstrations of 1960, according to a long-time white observer.

Now the townships are uneasily quiet. Police are patrolling the streets in force, the areas are closed off for whites, and meetings are banned.

Life carries on, but nothing is the same. Sharpeville, in which 60 unarmed blacks were killed by police, was an isolated outbreak. The recent riots, which began in Soweto, touched off a wave of sympathy demonstrations in other townships.

Officially, 176 died. But blacks, and some whites who work with the townships, talk of many more.

Force threatened

"They have taught us force," said a bitter 30-year-old black. "That's what we'll use."

To the observation that the blacks have no guns, "That doesn't matter. We'll use our lives."

He said that after the worst riots a suicide squad of about 20 youths had been planning to go into the white city of Johannesburg and wreck a supermarket, quite ready to be shot. They were talked out of it by an older man, he said.

"Their lives are their votes," said a liberal

Afrikaner, recognizing the black's political frustration under the system of apartheid which, since 1948, has separated South Africa's 17.7 million blacks from the 4.1 million whites and deprived the blacks of any real political say.

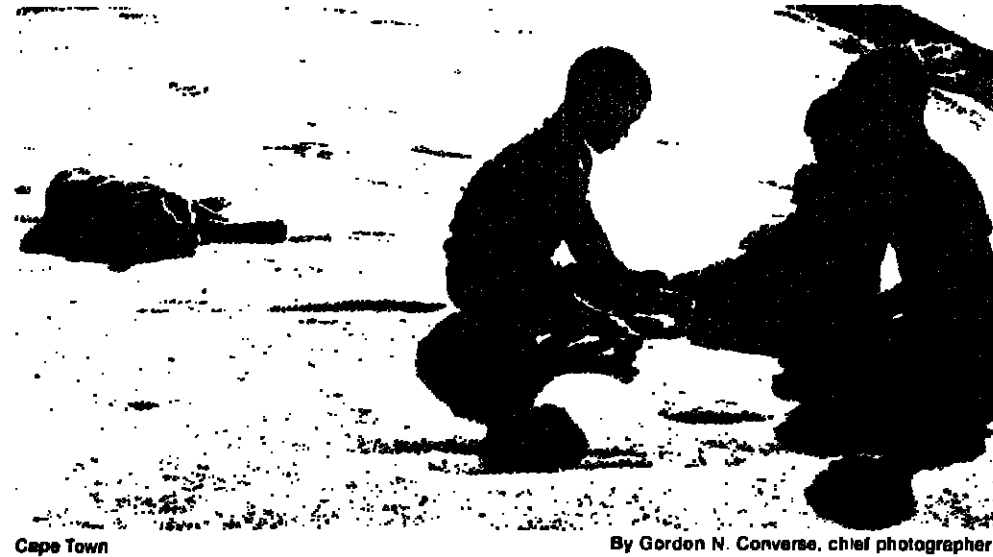
When the blacks voted with their lives in Soweto, Alexandra, and other townships, they were mostly destroying property, and almost entirely property which symbolized the government. They burned government cars, offices, Dutch Reformed churches (the ruling Afrikaans religion), and liquor stores. Revenue from the latter is used for the budget for running the townships.

Looting rampant

But there also was a lot of looting and un-planned destruction. "We did not take into account the thugs [called Isotsois locally]," one young black said. "We will have to include them in any plans," he added.

In the aftermath of the riots the militants seem to be quietly more militant, waiting and planning, and the moderates less moderate. Although the demonstrations were led by students (who have grown up almost completely out of touch with whites), some parents are trying to be more active.

In the chaos on June 21 an organization called Black Parents Association was formed to deal with the immediate problems of funerals and food. The BPA, chaired by a Lutheran minister, the Rev. Manes Buthelezi, calls itself an umbrella organization for 13 groups including the Black People's Convention and the South African Students' Organization. He said



Cape Town

A dog sleeps and children play but black frustration mounts

the blacks were giving up their white liberal spokesmen who had proved ineffective.

Politicization sought

Asked if BPA would become a political organization, Mr. Buthelezi told this reporter, "I hope so."

But whether the government will allow the BPA or any outspoken political organization much scope is questionable. So far the government has given only token concessions in the view of blacks — electricity for Soweto, a promise that the Afrikaans language will not have to be used in teaching mathematics and social studies, removal of a couple of officials said to have exacerbated the riots, and granting of limited powers to the Urban Bantu Councils, which are only advisory anyway.

Many people, black and white (although some whites are afraid to speak out publicly), think this is not enough. A concrete step

must be taken to show that apartheid is being dismantled... not overthrow... but dismantled, says Dr. Beyers Naude of the Christian Institute.

Meanwhile, 22,000 people are waiting for houses in Soweto. They are jammed in with others, and when they finally do get houses they can never own the land they are on.

Also, many families in the townships are mother families (without men). These families, with a very few exceptions, are not allowed houses. Thousand of old people have no families, nowhere to go.

All of this could lead to another and bigger explosion, if not solved.

And it makes understandable the Anglican Rev. Desmond Tutu's plea during the riots: "Oh God, please, please help us. Oh, please make the white people hear us. Before it is too late. Maybe it is too late."

Black voices: how far up the ladder are they heard?

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

"You never really know what they are thinking; they never tell you."

The young white South African was defensive about the white-black issue in his country. He and his girl friend, who was afraid to indicate the slightest political peeve, were eating waffles with honey and cream at Meike's Kitchen, a chain of Johannesburg restaurants with peasant gingham decor and good food.

The man's contacts with blacks consisted of a couple of clerks at his office, he said. He had never met a university-educated black, although about 500 get degrees every year.

In the wake of June's devastating riots in Soweto and in other black townships he thought the blacks should be given no more rights.

His opinions are common — partly because apartheid, as the system of separation of the races is called, has worked so well, and partly that for most white South Africans there is almost no meaningful contact with blacks.

Whites ignorant of blacks

Whites quite genuinely do not know what blacks in their own country are thinking. This reporter often found herself telling interested whites what blacks had told her.

The most common point of contact is the master-servant relationship. Other channels for communication are individual churches, the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the Christian Institute, the Institute of Race Relations, and government officials administering black townships.

Many government officials seem unsympathetic to black problems, but the other organizations and some individuals are in touch with what blacks are saying. The problem is whether this information gets through the bureaucracy to the decisionmakers at the top.

"No one in the government has asked me what the blacks are saying," said Beyers Naude of the Christian Institute, a man who is trusted by the blacks. He and John Rees of the

SACC were warned to dissociate themselves from township activities during the riots.

"That shows the government doesn't think blacks can do something on their own. They always think there are white instigators," Dr. Naude said.

Responsible leaders

But he says there are responsible government leaders who are concerned about what the riots mean.

A number of Afrikaners are afraid to speak out against the system. "They will think we are communists," said one Afrikaner in local government. He added, "Don't use my name."

The Afrikaner press has been far ahead of the government (which some people would argue is not far) in demanding some kind of change. A few Afrikaners express concern the press may get squashed, but in the next breath they add the electorate must be educated for change by the press.

The Nationalist Party government of Prime Minister John Vorster is secretive enough that few people know what it is planning. Mr. Vorster is trying to juggle between the hard-line whites and the need to avoid another black explosion.

A white backlash after the Soweto riots is evident in anger that the blacks destroyed so much government property paid for by whites.

"What the outside world does not realize is that 10 percent of South Africa's population is carrying the rest on its back," said Hendin Dippenaar, a member of a recently formed Afrikaner women's organization called Kontak, which aims at increasing ties with blacks.

Gold price falls

The drastic fall in the world price of gold could be a strong factor in forcing the white government to modify apartheid. The weaker the South African economy becomes, the higher the unemployment, and the more trouble from blacks.

There has been talk among some Afrikaners that the townships should be made into city-states and blacks given the right to govern them. But there is a simultaneous recognition that that would not be enough.

June's urban riots came sooner than most white South Africans had expected, although the country was well warned. This has whites wondering if worse is going to happen soon.

One Afrikaner official in local government who has contact with blacks and is sympathetic to their problems has taken to carrying a revolver since the riots. "My friends and I are stocked up with petrol and food, just in case," this official added.

Whites who see the problems do not know an answer, but they seem willing to be led by anyone with a plan.

Other whites do not see the problem and "cannot even imagine what it is like to be black," said an Afrikaner woman.

She added: "A black mother in Alexandra said the other week, 'You give up your sons to go and fight on the border [in South-West Africa] but we lose our sons too. They go to train to be terrorists.'"

A conversation of that kind is a rare event in South Africa.

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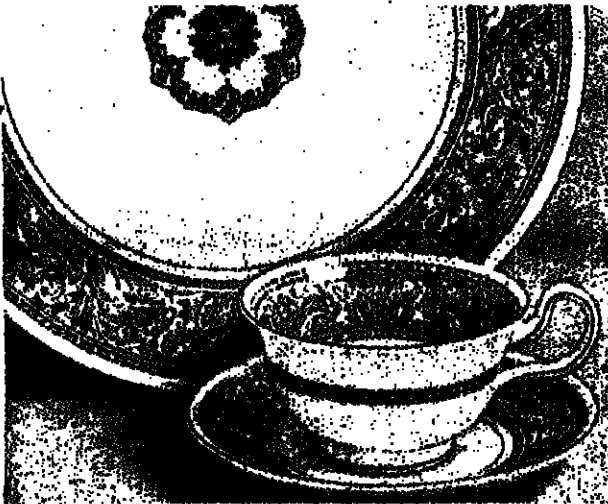
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A conversation of that kind is a rare event in South Africa.

Jobs: cheery news for some

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
How well is the U.S. economy — emerging from the deepest recession since the 1930s — providing jobs for a growing American work force?

Surprisingly well, many experts agree, except where young Americans are concerned. Consider these facts:

• The U.S. labor force, reports the Department of Labor — the total of men, women, and teen-agers seeking jobs — has grown by 2.1 million in the last year.

• Yet unemployment, though still very high, has dropped from 8.8 percent in the spring of 1975 to 7.5 percent of the work force today.

The economy, in other words, is absorbing enough people to pull down the jobless rate, as well as provide for newcomers flooding in the labor market.

Darkest blot on the economy is the inability of many young Americans, fresh out of school, to find jobs. Nearly one out of five teen-agers is jobless.

Black teen-agers are in the worst spot. About 40 percent of young black men and women — two out of five — cannot find work.

These people, experts say, benefit least from a U.S. economy which, more and more, demands some kind of trained skill.

At least three prominent economists — Albert Sommers of the Conference Board, and Bernard Anderson and Michael Wachter of the Wharton School — are analyzing unemployment problems and what might be done about them for Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter.

President Ford's major initiative in this field — an effort to reduce the minimum wage for teen-agers — is stymied by the joint opposition of the AFL-CIO and a Democratic-controlled Congress.

Mr. Carter also opposes lowering the minimum wage for teen-agers. He says they often are not part of a family structure and enter

the world of work with the same needs as older Americans.

Ford administration officials argue that a lower minimum wage for teen-agers might induce employers to hire them for bottom-rung jobs, from which they could begin to climb the ladder.

Some experts point to the failure of American schools to furnish young people with marketable skills. West Germany, they note, has a youth unemployment rate of 3.8 percent, because the majority of young Germans go to some form of trade school.

"Why not," suggests a prominent New York banker, "have an architectural student learn carpentry along the way?"

A majority of young Americans do not go to college. But traditional American high schools, geared to college preparation, provide limited opportunity to learn manual trades, at least to the extent demanded by the marketplace.

Meanwhile, says the U.S. Labor Department, "the youth labor force — ages 16 to 24 — is expected to reach 25.8 million by July, 1976, about 600,000 greater than in July, 1975."

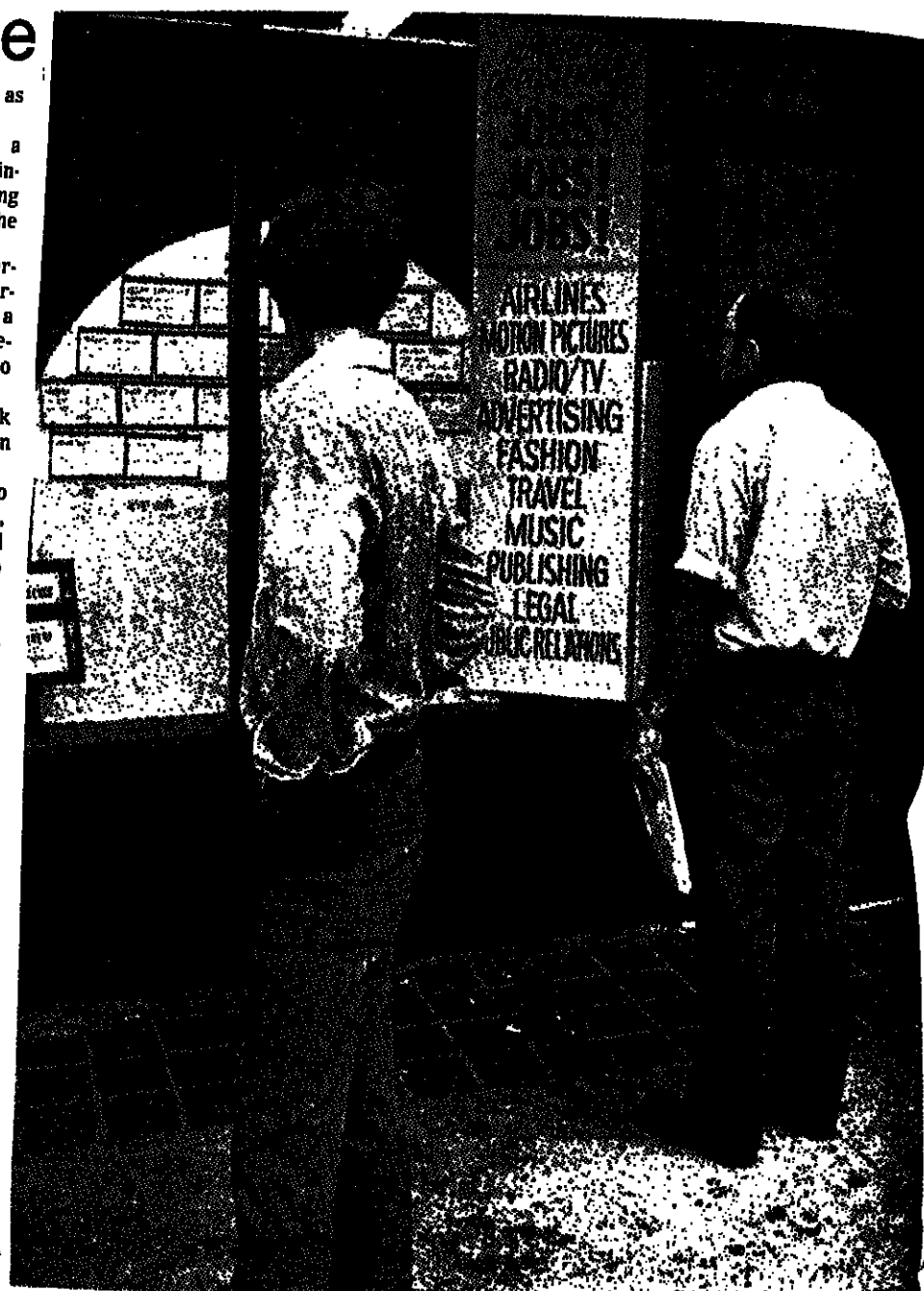
By 1980, according to labor analysts, "post-war babies" will have emerged fully onto the labor scene and the youth labor force — as a percentage of the total U.S. work force — should level off.

On the bright side, reports Manufacturers Hanover Trust, the U.S. economy now is putting people back to work at a faster pace than after all but one of the postwar recessions.

Looked at another way, the U.S. has a higher "employment ratio" — percentage of working-age people actually holding jobs — than some other major industrial democracies, including West Germany and France.

Yet the latter nations have lower unemployment rates than in the United States. How is this possible? Because, experts say, more American women enter the labor force than in most European countries.

Fewer European women, in other words, show up either as part of the "employment ratio" or as unemployed because they do not seek jobs outside the home.



The economy is better, but many young Americans still can't find a job
By a staff photographer

Reagan and Schweiker: politics' newest 'odd couple'

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Is the Reagan-Schweiker presidential ticket even more of a political "odd couple" than the Carter-Mondale slate?

This is the question being asked here after conservative Republican presidential contender Ronald Reagan named one of the Senate's most liberal Republicans, Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania, as his running mate.

The former California Governor claims the Senator's "basic beliefs are compatible with my own," but Senator Schweiker's latest liberal rating by the Americans for Democratic Action ranks highest among Senate Republicans.

His 89 percent top rating is shared by Sen. Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, and compares with 22 percent for Mr. Reagan's leading backer in the Senate, Paul Laxalt of Nevada.

Senator Schweiker is perhaps best known to the public after two terms in the Senate as a member of the Select Intelligence Committee, chaired by Frank Church (D) of Idaho.

His selection by Mr. Reagan is widely linked to the tag-of-war over 25 uncommitted members of Pennsylvania's 103-member delegation to the Republican Convention. Senator Schweiker, in early June, said he would vote for Mr. Ford at the GOP convention. Now, however, he says he will withdraw as a convention delegate.

All of this activity by the Republicans, however, comes against a background of what appears to be growing public support for the Democratic nominee.

A new Louis Harris public opinion poll gives the Democratic Party nominee, Jimmy Carter, a lead of more than two to one over either Republican contestant — 80 percent to 27 percent over Mr. Ford and 68 percent to 24 percent over Mr. Reagan.

Pollster Harris calls the margin "one of the



Sen. Schweiker: Republican liberal
AP photo

Is America 'selling out' to the gambling industry?

Official report urges tax-free gambling

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The National Gambling Commission — created by Congress to formulate a new U.S. policy on legalized betting — has issued tentative recommendations certain to touch off another round of heated public debate over government-sanctioned gambling.

If adopted by Congress, the proposals would lift virtually all federal restrictions from gambling. The effect, some say, would be to encourage the already rapidly expanding legalization of gambling across the United States.

Some of the more outspoken opponents of legalized gambling call the recommendations "A sell-out" to the gambling industry. Proponents, however, see legalized gambling as a means of providing income to financially hard-pressed state governments.

After nearly two years of research, including public hearings and a national survey on the attitudes and gambling practices of Americans, its major recommendations:

• Exempt gambling winnings from income taxes in order to allow states to compete with illegal betting operations — a move gambling opponents warn would play into the hands of organized crime and provide an easy means of "laundering" money gained from other illegal pursuits.

• Exempt state lottery winnings when funds are earmarked for specific state programs, such as education, or other "worthy causes," including church rallies and charity balls.

• States should not operate casinos but should restrict privately-run halls to isolated areas where their impact on surrounding communities can be minimized.

• Federal regulations that prohibit the use of the mails and broadcast media from transmitting gambling information across state lines should be lifted.

• States should re-examine their law-enforcement priorities and either enforce gambling laws already on the books or take steps to counter the widespread public apathy which make such laws currently ineffective.

• More electronic surveillance by law-enforcement agencies should be authorized to combat large illegal gambling operations.

• Give states, rather than the federal government, the primary responsibility for determining what types of gambling are permitted.

In essence, the Gambling Commission takes the position that states should be given the ability to move into gambling legally and allowed to compete with illegal betting operations. To some opponents of gambling, the commission appears to have abdicated its responsibility and left the question with the states.

A major concern of many who oppose legalized gambling is the corruptive influence widespread gambling has on society.

Rather than seeking to limit illegal betting with bookies for better payoffs, the commission argues that the state should be allowed to compete with the bookies by exempting the bettor's winnings from taxation. One opponent commented: "What they're saying is, 'Let's give them a tax incentive to gamble. It's outrageous.'"

Commission staffers stress that the recommendations are not final and are intended primarily to elicit public reactions to their proposals. Final recommendations are scheduled to go to Congress by October 15.

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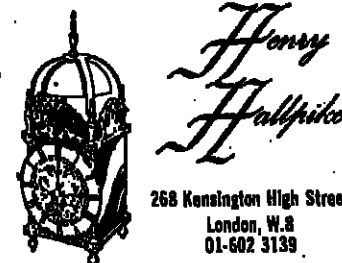
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Publishing Society appointments

The Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society has announced two key executive appointments by the Christian Science Board of Directors, effective July 28.

John Hughes, editor of The Christian Science Monitor since 1970, has been appointed editor and manager of the newspaper.

Frederic C. Owen, marketing manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, has been appointed manager of the society.

Mr. Hughes's appointment means that, in addition to his existing responsibility for the editorial department, he will assume responsibility for the production, advertising, circulation, and promotion departments of the newspaper. The Monitor is a general-interest world newspaper distributed in some 120 countries throughout the world. Published in Boston, it has daily editions printed in Los Angeles, Chicago, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, and a weekly international edition printed in London.

Mr. Owen's appointment means he will be responsible for all other publishing activities of the Publishing Society, including the weekly and monthly magazines, books, and records.

Mr. Hughes was born in Wales and educated in Britain. He worked for newspapers and news agencies in Britain and South Africa before joining the Monitor in 1954. He became an American citizen in 1965.

Prior to his appointment as editor in 1970, he had served the Monitor in various capacities, including Africa correspondent, assistant overseas news editor, Far Eastern correspondent, and managing editor.

Mr. Hughes is a former Nieman Fellow at Harvard University, winner of the Pulitzer prize for international reporting, and winner of the Overseas Press Club award for best reporting from abroad. Active in a number of professional organizations, he is an officer and director of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

He is also a director of, and consultant to, the News-Journal Company of Wilmington, Delaware, publishers of morning, afternoon, and Sunday newspapers in Delaware.

Among his activities with the Church of Christ, Scientist, he has served as board chairman and treasurer of a branch church and minister of the armed services.

Mr. Owen attended Northwestern University and for many years has been in creative, sales, and administrative posts in the advertising agency and media fields.

He became promotion manager for the Monitor Advertising Department in New York and moved to Boston the following year to form the Monitor Promotion Department. Later he became marketing manager of the Publishing Society.

Mr. Owen attended a Christian Science Sunday School. Later as a branch church member, he held a variety of offices, including Reader.

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United States

Inflation still tugs at America's purse

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Even though millions of Americans are continuing to fall behind in their battle to keep up with steadily rising prices, the latest government figures on inflation show some bright rays on the nation's economic horizon.

With inflation now running at about 6 percent annually, families need to boost their income by an equal percentage to stay even in the race.

For lower-income Americans even a 6 percent income hike is not enough, since the sharpest inflation rate is in necessities — gasoline, fuel oil, electricity, some foods, clothing, medical and hospital costs, and home repairs.

Thus, reports the U.S. Department of Labor the average factory workers saw their gross earnings in June drop by 1 percent because of inflation and slightly shorter weekly hours at work.

However, despite the fact that gross weekly earnings for factory workers declined in June, real disposable income — what a family has left after taxes and inflation — continues to increase over the long haul.

In the April-June quarter real disposable income grew at about a 4.1 percent annual rate, somewhat below the 5.3 percent pace in the first quarter of the year.

In June, says the Labor Department, consumer prices rose 0.5 percent (6 percent at an annual rate), paced by a startling 1.9 percent jump in energy prices.

Cost of a gallon of gasoline rose more than 1.5 cents last month, as American drivers — ignoring conservation and in many cases speed limit pleas — burn up fuel at a record pace.

This in turn requires more oil to be imported and foreign oil costs more than domestic crude. With a resurgent U.S. economy demanding more energy, experts agree that oil imports will continue to grow — thrusting energy prices on an upward spiral.

Consumers, at least, should not be hurt — and in the purchase of jewelry and dental work even helped — by a spectacular drop in the price of gold, which on world markets has declined almost 12 percent last week.

An ounce of gold, which cost nearly \$200 at the end of 1974, now commands under \$110. With gold effectively divorced from the world's monetary system, this drop does not cause havoc in paper currency values, which no longer are pegged to gold.

Protecting the president

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
How to safeguard a U.S. president without surrounding the White House with electronic weaponry and guards trained to kill?

The question remains unresolved for the U.S. Secret Service.

The latest intruder onto the White House lawn — the fifth since 1974 — was shot fatally July 25 by one of the mansion's guards after the man scaled the iron fence and brandished a three-foot metal pipe.

Electronic sensors — designed for military use in the Vietnam war — detected the man — immediately triggering flood lights and a chase by an Executive Protective Service (EPS) officer.

President and Mrs. Ford, unaware of the nighttime incident until later, were on the second floor of the White House.

President Ford said he did not think the guard overreacted. A White House spokesman said Mr. Ford felt "the policeman had a responsibility to protect the White House and the President and that the policeman did his duty in accordance with his best judgement."

Whether Pvt. Charles A. Garland, who joined the EPS in January, should have fired a shot at Chester M. Plummer, a Washington cab driver, has been challenged by civil libertarians.

Federal firearms policy calls for officers to shoot their guns with "intent to make incapable of continuing the activities" only "as a

last resort" when the officer believes there is danger of loss of life or serious bodily injury to himself or another person.

A Secret Service spokesman, responding to a query if the shooting would cause any changes in White House security procedures, said, "We constantly review our security procedures and find no problems with the outer perimeter at this time."

"The government ought to look at its policy," said Ralph Temple, legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union. "More careful work and methods could have prevented this incident," he added.

In February, 1974, White House guards fired at an Army helicopter commandeered by a disgruntled soldier which attempted to land on the White House lawn. On Christmas day, 1974, Marshall H. Fields of Silver Springs, Maryland, crashed the White House gates and held police at bay for four hours with fake explosives. And on June 5 this year, another Washington man climbed the six-foot-high fence in his third attempt at unauthorized entry.

The July 25 shooting was the first fatal incident since an attempt on President Truman's life in 1950 near the White House. It was "not in error," said Secret Service spokesman Ron Crider.

Among its weaponry, the Secret Service recently has obtained a Redeye anti-aircraft missile that can be fired from the shoulder, according to Aviation Week magazine, to fend off further air attacks. In May, wrought-iron gates were replaced with \$500,000 worth of solid steel, crashproof gates.

Alaskan oil to flow by mid-1977 if pipeline passes inspection

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Alaskan oil could be flowing to the lower 48 states this time next year — if federal inspectors are convinced that pipeline welding flaws will not spill it on the ground first.

Concern in Congress and in two federal agencies has brought new, tough inspection standards for trans-Alaskan pipeline builders even though 500 miles of the 800-mile pipeline are already underground or complete.

Of 30,000 welds linking segments of the 48-inch pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez, 1,755 welds do not meet industry standards. And another 200 lack records showing X-ray inspection, according to the U.S. Department of Interior.

But to dig up and reweld those sections would add \$55 million to the \$7.7 billion project — largest private construction operation ever — and more delay.

Over a million barrels of oil a day should be flowing by next mid-July — which is four weeks behind schedule, according to Edward Patton, chairman of Alyeska Pipeline Service Company. All welds are expected to be finished by November.

A pipeline break caused by even a hairline crack bursting the pipe could spill 830 barrels a minute onto the frozen Arctic tundra.

Officials say detection devices should shut down the oil flow in under 10 minutes. Maximum oil spillage would be 15,000 to 50,000 barrels.

A federal task force sent to Alaska by President Ford to assess the pipeline problem returned two weeks ago. And an outside auditing firm, Arthur Andersen & Co., was hired by the Department of Interior to inspect the welding X-ray records which are under suspicion.

As a result, the Departments of Interior and Transportation are forcing Alyeska to prove each weld meets industry standards and to clean up their X-ray inspection records so that welding can be monitored daily.

Members of the Senate and House Interior



Sloppy welding?

Committees expressed skepticism at Alyeska's welding procedures, calling the "sloppy" and are conducting hearings to assure full compliance with the 1973 Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act.

"There is real doubt as to whether Alyeska can — or is willing to — meet those (the law, standards," said Sen. J. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana.

Alyeska's Chairman Patton said that 3,955 welds with problems already have been repaired and the remaining welds would prevent completion of the pipeline.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, August 2, 1976

New tank to put U.S. and W. Germany on same track

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The Ford administration — in a move likely to stir up a hornet's nest of opposition — is taking a major step toward its oft-repeated goal of seeking weapons standardization in NATO.

In a crowded Pentagon press conference, Secretary of the Army Martin R. Hoffmann announced that weapons commonality will be a prime factor in the Army's ultimate selection of a new U.S. main battle tank — the XM-1.

For West Germany, whose prototypes are competing with those of Chrysler and General Motors (GM) corporations for the final selection, this means that even if the West German

Leopard II is not selected, the tank finally selected may have many parts not unlike the West German candidate.

The Army — with its tank forces depleted, in part because of massive transfers to Israel following the 1973 Mideast war — is planning to buy 3,325 of the new super-tanks, dubbed the Abrams, at a total contract cost of between \$4 billion and \$5 billion.

The prize for whoever ultimately wins the contract will be financially and politically enormous. Although defense officials deny that a shift in procurement policies has taken place, some mid-level Pentagon officials privately concede that the decision represents a major U.S. move toward weapons that have identical parts with those made by NATO allies.

Whether the XM-1 move portends further strides toward standardization, in aircraft production, for example, is as yet unclear.

The Defense Department decision also is expected to prompt sharp questioning within Congress, where some lawmakers have long questioned the need for a new tank program, given startling advances in anti-tank technology in recent years.

The question of a new U.S. battle tank may be among the first defense decisions to land on the desk of a new administration next year, should a new president be elected.

The Army originally was scheduled to announce its selection for the U.S. prototype early last week, with both the Chrysler and GM entries competing against each other. The U.S. winner was then expected to be tested

against the West German built Leopard II — although it had been widely assumed here that the West German tank was virtually out of the running for final selection, despite the fact that West Germany has had intensive research programs in tank warfare going back to World War II.

Although the exact chronology is somewhat in doubt here, it is expected that:

- The Army will reach a decision on who will be the prime contractor for the U.S.-built tank by the end of 1976.

- The final U.S. prototype still will be pitted against the West German tank in competitive testing.

- The final tank — the XM-1 ultimately selected — could, in design at least, turn out to be a hybrid. Although American-built, it may have features from the German design.

In directing Chrysler and GM to resubmit their tank proposals, Secretary Hoffmann stressed that such factors as commonality in wheels and tracks, engines, fire control equipment, fuel, and ammunition would be considered.

It is known that the Army officer corps strongly favors an all-American XM tank, but Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld reportedly is prepared to enforce the decision to adopt some German parts, if necessary, to achieve standardization with German tanks of the future.

Secretary Hoffman rejected the idea, expressed in some congressional quarters, that it will be wasteful to develop a big new tank because anti-tank weapons are making tanks obsolete on the modern battlefield. "The day has not yet come when the tank is obsolete on the battlefield," Secretary Hoffman said. "At the present time it is a very key factor."

Portugal strengthens NATO link

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
A team of American and West German army officers has gone to Portugal to assist that country in planning a NATO-type army brigade.

The request for the help came in a letter to Bonn from Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, shortly before he became President of Portugal on July 14. At the time the letter was written General Eanes was Chief of Staff of the Army and now he is commander in chief of the Portuguese Armed Forces.

Currently, the Portuguese Army is an infantry organization.

But General Eanes wants to build a NATO-type brigade with tanks, armored infantry, artillery, and logistic elements. The West German and American advisers will help the Portuguese put the organization "on paper."

A NATO-type brigade is organized to the last rifle in great detail. A large book is needed to describe the duties of each position and all equipment. A brigade is a self-sufficient fighting unit consisting generally of between 3,000 and 4,000 personnel.

After the planning is completed, cost, training, and personnel questions will have to be dealt with by the Portuguese Government. The guess here is that building such a brigade would require between three and five years, once the plans are approved.

The announcement of the work of West Ger-

man and American advisers comes right at the time Portugal's Foreign Minister, Jose Medeiros Ferreira, is stressing his country's close links with NATO and Western Europe.

In an interview published in the armed forces magazine Nation and Defense, he said: "The defense of our country's borders commences at the frontier of West Germany, and the Atlantic Pact guarantees us our security."

West Germany's Defense Minister Georg Leber and other politicians here have been influential in encouraging the Portuguese to cast their lot with Western Europe. Mr. Leber, a Social Democrat, visited Portugal right after the revolution of April, 1974, that overthrew the dictatorship, and he conferred extensively with military leaders at that time.

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Asia

India: the iron fist could grow heavier

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
The Government of India should have the power to draft its citizens into military service and to make population control a constitutionally protected national policy.

These are two of the proposals of a blue-ribbon committee of the ruling Congress Party,

which decided two months ago that the Constitution should have a new chapter stipulating the compulsory duties of a citizen. The Constitution, which has guided this country since 1950 and is already the world's lengthiest, includes a chapter that guarantees the individual rights of citizens.

Following up the May decision, a con-

stitutional amendment committee chaired by former Defense Minister Swaran Singh has proposed eight "fundamental" duties for every Indian.

Those duties would include: defending the country and rendering national service, including military service, when called upon to do so; respecting and abiding by the Constitution; respecting democratic institutions set up in accordance with the Constitution; abstaining from violence and protecting public property; paying taxes according to law; shunning communalism; assisting and cooperating in implementing directive principles that guide the state's duties; and upholding the sovereignty of the country.

The Constitution in its present form prohibits "forced labor," but there is a rider to the effect that this article shall not prevent the state from imposing compulsory service for public purposes. (The Indian Army is presently an all-volunteer force). To make sure that everyone carries out the proposed fundamental duties, the Singh committee also suggests that Parliament pass laws that would punish those who refuse. It further proposes that these laws not be open to question in the courts.

The fundamental duties suggested by the Singh committee, in the view of observers here, also seem to follow up Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's oft-repeated statement that In-

dian society needed to be disciplined.

These observers suggest that the proposals for respecting the Constitution and democratic institutions, rejecting violence, and paying taxes seem to be directed at the "politics of agitation" associated with socialist leader Jayaprakash Narayan and others prior to the state of emergency that was imposed in June, 1975, and is still in force.

The duty to shun "communalism" would complement another proposed amendment to the preamble of the Constitution that redesignates India as a secular and socialist state. It also would make permanent a ban on communal parties imposed last year.

Apart from the fundamental duties, the Singh committee also proposes that population control be enshrined in the Constitution. This issue recently has gained considerable public attention, particularly as it has been associated with the rise to prominence of Mrs. Gandhi's youngest son, Sanjay, perhaps its chief advocate.

The left-wing English-language daily, *Pravda*, which usually supports Mrs. Gandhi, said of the proposed duties: "We dare not overlook the possibility that with the continuing withdrawal of public opinion from voluntary involvement in politics we are witnessing many stipulated provisions in the Constitution... can be misused against the interests of the people."

Malaysia uses jungle tribe to fight Communists

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Perak State, Malaysia
In its struggle against troublesome Communist guerrillas, the Malaysian Government has enlisted the help of a primitive and long-neglected jungle tribe, the last such people in the country.

Here in the State of Perak, one of the most acute trouble spots in the entire Federation of Malaysia, the antigovernment guerrillas have been mounting a growing number of successes in recent months. But the guerrillas may soon find the going more difficult because of the Orang Asli, aboriginal tribesmen who still dress in loincloths and use blowpipes as their main weapons. They are superb guides and trackers who know the west Malaysian jungle and its ways perhaps better than anyone else. It is in the jungle that the Communists have found sanctuary and have made gains that normal security precautions have not been able to halt.

Support wooed

The Orang Asli are relatively few in number — there are perhaps 150,000 of them out of a total Malaysian population of 12 million — and are scattered across the almost impenetrable jungle areas of Perak, Pahang, and the north-eastern State of Kelantan. They had, until recently, little knowledge of the outside world and their lives were untouched by the developments that have made this a modern country.

The rapid growth of Malaysia, however, has begun to encroach on the forest preserves and unique way of life of the Orang Asli. Now their

support is actively being wooed by the government and, as one observer of the Malaysian scene puts it, they have "been raised from second-class citizens."

The government has stepped in to try "to bring them rapidly into the modern world" in the words of one official. It is a delicate problem.

To both improve the lot of these people and to take advantage of their jungle skills, the government is providing them with more and more innovations and services. Medical doctors are being flown in to staff more than 100 health clinics in remote areas. Education is being provided on a wider scale than ever before. There is to be an attempt to stabilize their agriculture by providing them with special lands on which to grow regular crops that should yield long-term incomes.

Resettlement area

The government also is building a new resettlement area for 1,200 Orang Asli and their families here in Perak at a cost of \$8 million. It is hoped that this will act as a first line of defense against the spreading Communist guerrilla threat.

Furthermore, the government has decided to replace the blowpipes of the Orang Asli with guns. As many as 50,000 of them are to be trained in military tactics and in the use of modern weapons.

But at the same time the government is careful not to go too fast in its dealings with the Orang Asli, recognizing that they could be just as useful to the Communists and dangerous as an enemy. Little effort is being made to impose on them the official religion, Islam.

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Latin America

Chile: Austerity is beginning to pay off

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chile's military leaders may yet have the last laugh on their economic critics.

Helped by rising copper prices, the country's much-criticized economic austerity program shows signs that it is working:

- The Chilean peso was revalued upward by 11.2 percent this month. Although that probably is only a temporary step, the revaluation has meant cheaper imported goods and more money from Chilean exports.

- Non-copper exports have increased so dramatically that they soon may rival copper as Chile's biggest money-earner. Until 1974, Chilean governments had never seriously pushed non-copper exports. But in the past two years those exports have soared to more than \$700 million yearly, a 10-fold increase over 1973.

- The nation posted a \$250 million surplus in its foreign payments accounts during the first five months of the year.

- Agricultural production increased last year.

Not all these improvements result from the drastic measures imposed by Finance Minister Jorge Cauas in May, 1975, but they have put smiles on the faces of Dr. Cauas and his economic team.

The basic goals set by Dr. Cauas included freeing Chile from economic pressures from abroad.

Such pressure, together with the increasingly bad name that Chile was acquiring in international banking and monetary circles, sparked the austerity program.

That program included continuing high inflation rates for Chileans at home and an unemployment rate of at least 19 percent. It began when Chile was in the midst of a monetary

balance-of-payments crisis, a soaring debt-service situation, and sagging prices for copper.

Dr. Cauas, charged by Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, the military leader of the nation, with bringing the economy around at whatever cost, went ahead with the program, ignoring the social cost it imposed on the Chilean people.

Prices rose dramatically as Dr. Cauas allowed them to reach the market level. Chileans could not buy the goods they once did, and factory production fell off, leading to worker layoffs and rising unemployment.

There was plenty of grumbling among Chil-

eans. And there were protests from abroad by many who questioned whether the austerity was worth the cost.

Obviously, Dr. Cauas thinks it was — and is. The economy is still shaky — and it will be years before the final balance sheet on Dr. Cauas's program is totaled up. But there is no mistaking the improving economic picture.

One of the big questions is whether General Pinochet and his military colleagues, together with Dr. Cauas, a civilian, will use the economic gains to address some of the staggering social problems facing Chile. If they do, they might help defuse still more the criticism facing them.

Argentina: Anti-guerrilla victory

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Argentina's guerrilla movement has been weakened but not defeated by the death of its leader, Mario Roberto Santucho, and of his second in command in a skirmish with the Army.

Mr. Santucho was commander in chief of the Marxist-leaning Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo (ERP).

News of his death came amid reports that the ERP was preparing to launch a series of new attacks and also trying to infiltrate the Army.

But the Army beat the ERP to the punch by infiltrating the guerrilla group — a move that apparently led to Mr. Santucho's death.

Some weeks ago, Argentine military units captured a number of ERP records and documents in a shootout in which the guerrilla group's fourth-in-command was killed. Those documents led to the discovery of Mr. Santucho's hideout in an apartment in a Buenos Aires suburb.

Where ERP goes from here is not clear. Without Mr. Santucho, a flamboyant individual who founded the organization seven years ago, the movement probably will flounder for a time. But the organization is divided into cells that often have acted on their own and presumably will continue to do so.

Moreover, the ERP's third-in-command, Domingo Mena, is still at large and is thought to be trying to pull the organization together.

The ERP is Argentina's major guerrilla group, but it is rivaled by the Montoneros, a radical offshoot of the Peronist movement. There have been reports of late that the ERP and the Montoneros were negotiating some sort of accord in order to spur joint action against the military who took control of the Argentine Government last March.

Such an accord appears less likely as the ERP jockeys to overcome the effect of Mr. Santucho's death.

The action against Mr. Santucho was the second major blow for the ERP in seven months. Last December, an ERP attack on the military arsenal at Monte Chingolo in suburban Buenos Aires ended in a rout for the guerrillas. At least 47 ERP combatants were killed.

Mr. Santucho was often compared to Ernesto Che Guevara, the Argentine-born, one-time associate of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, who was killed when a guerrilla effort he had launched in Bolivia fell apart. As chief of the guerrilla coordinating committee, he had links with revolutionary organizations in Bolivia, Chile, and Uruguay, as well as Argentina.

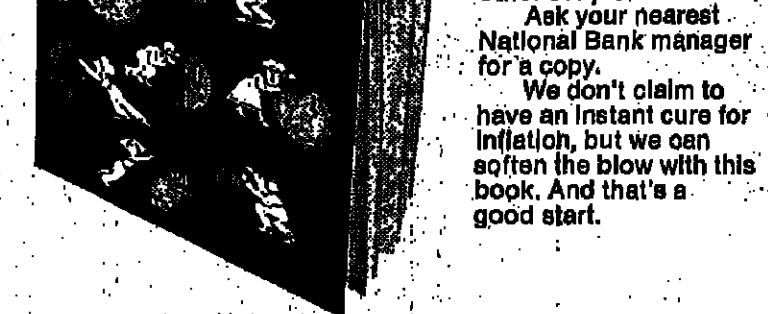
Meanwhile, Roman Catholic officials in Argentina have protested what they regard as a lack of government concern over the killing of three priests and two seminarians in a parish residence.

Some sources claimed the deaths were reprisals by Argentine police against alleged leftists after a bomb explosion killed 29 policemen. Other sources blamed the priests' deaths on rightist terrorists.

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science

Viking scoops up clues

By David F. Salisbury
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, California
An hour after Martian sunrise, the automated arm of the Viking 1 lander began to whirl and click.
With clumsy but eerily intelligent movements Wednesday (July 28), it successfully scooped up several samples of rusty sand. These it dropped into various funnels on the back of the silver, beetle-shaped craft from Earth.

Several hours later, photos and telemetry from Mars confirmed that the arm had gone through the proper motions and filled at least one depository.

Now, with a load of alien soil, a set of scientific instruments inside the lander — controlled by the on-board computer — are analyzing the soil, searching for signs of microscopic life.

Unless Martian microbes as active as those on Earth are encountered — unexpected sub-zero weather — results of all that analyzing will not come for weeks or months, if ever.

(Some skeptical biologists comment that the Viking life-detection experiments almost seem designed to come up with inconclusive results.)

The Viking scientists involved, however, are more convinced than ever that the sub-compact biological laboratory with its 20,000 transistors, 39 tiny valves, and miles of wires and tubes will provide meaningful clues to the nature and origin of life: on Earth, if not on Mars.

"Suppose there is no life on Mars," speculates California Institute of Technology biologist Norman Horowitz. "What is the big difference between it and the Earth? The answer, bio-chemically speaking, is that the Earth has oceans. Therefore a lifeless Mars would strongly essential for the origin of life."

All the Viking biologists "cherish the secret hope of breaking the news that we are not

alone," admits Dr. Gilbert V. Levin of Biospherics, Inc., Rockville, Maryland.
But whether or not this dream comes true, Dr. Levin maintains the Viking experiments will result in man gaining a truer perspective of where he fits in the universe.

Although the space agency has insisted on calling this experiment "Labeled Release Experiment," Dr. Levin thinks of it as "Gulliver" because it is looking for life in strange places.

"The first pictures [from Mars] dispelled the gross fantasies: bushes, animals, so forth," says Dr. Alexander Rich of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). "But the pictures could be of the planet Earth over 80 percent of its history," he adds.

Of all the Viking biologists, only Vance I. Oyama of the NASA Ames Research Center has become more pessimistic since the landing.

Before, he estimated that there was 30 percent chance that the Red Planet harbored life because there is life on Earth, but no life on the moon. Now Dr. Oyama's feeling are mixed. To him, the planet looks "early Earth, late moon." His characterization is viewed critically by a number of the Viking geologists and atmospheric scientists, however.



Mars photos delight scientists as they probe for answers

Besides the biology tests, two other experiments appear to have gotten their quota of Mars dust Wednesday.

One is a sensitive set of instruments designed to detect complex organic materials, whether they are made physically or biologically. Martian life may live by a totally different chemistry. So this experiment covers all

"oddball compounds which might be present," says team leader Klaus Biemann of MIT.

The second uses X-rays to determine the mineral makeup of the soil. This is important both to the Viking geologists and the biologists who need this data to interpret the results of their experiments.

From page 1

★A foreign policy after Kissinger?

ating policies belong to the past, are outdated, and that a new approach is in order.

Public speeches cited

The new ideas are seen most prominently in the public speeches of both Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan. But they are likely to influence the future shape of American policies regardless of the outcome of the Republican convention and the November elections. The Kissinger era in foreign policy does seem to be approaching its close — with or without Gerald Ford in the White House.

Roughly speaking a third phase in post-War II American foreign policy lies ahead. The first, the Acheson-Dulles phase, was aimed at containing the power of the Soviet Union by rebuilding the economies and the political lives of Western Europe and Japan and by forging a system of alliances with those two important parts of the world.

The second or Kissinger phase made two important additions. It reopened American relations with China and twinned that with the dialogue or détente with the Soviet Union. To this, as articulated by Dr. Kissinger in his writings before he entered government, was seen as a positive form of containment, hence preferable to the more negative idea of plain military and political containment.

The new thinking seeks to be even more positive. The Kissinger phase assumed that the primary danger to the interests of the United States and its friends and allies was, and would continue for long to be, the expansionism of the Soviet Union. The new thinking regards this as a diminishing condition. The Soviet Union is a great military power. But its economic base is narrow and shaky and its resources limited. It is being contained by many forces in the world, including the restlessness of its own clients and of Communist parties outside the reach of its armies.

Shift in emphasis

The new and greater danger is the failure of the United States to come to comfortable and easy terms with the raw-material-producing countries lying to the south of the industrial democracies. The emphasis in Kissinger policy has been on the East-West relationship. The emphasis in the new thinking is on the North-South relationship. The key thought is that if the United States can refurbish its relations with Western Europe and Japan and at the same time build a satisfactory buyer-seller relationship with the raw-material producers to the south — no one will need to worry about the Soviet Union. It will settle into some side

water along the stream of economic progress. Its power will abate. It will cease to be a dominant feature of the power world.

The philosophy of the Kissinger era was spelled out in advance in the writings of Dr. Kissinger, Harvard foreign-policy expert. The

philosophy of the new thinking has many fathers. It has been hammered out in countless "think tank" sessions in many an institution and center. The process has been going on ceaselessly among those watching the Kissinger operation from the outside.

From page 1

★London and Dublin close ranks

Admittedly this interpretation does come from the British and might be criticized as a propaganda attempt to turn Irish folk against the Provisionals. But there is increasing evidence to support the contention that the Provisionals have been concentrating their remaining talent in the South and building up reserves of cash and supplies of arms and explosives there — instead of shipping it to the North. Recent bombs at Irish hotels and at the Special Criminal Court in Dublin now fit together as the work of Provisionals, not of Protestant revenge squads from Ulster.

The British would certainly like to see the Republic using tougher measures against terrorists in the South. But their own experience warns against going too far. The use of internment without trial by the Republic — something now abandoned by the authorities in the North — would be taken as counter-productive. British officials are well aware that the Irish have long memories, and any harking back to the measures used in the 1920s might (they think) reawaken ancestral memories and drive people into helping and harboring terrorists.

There is the same attitude in London towards the use of capital punishment. It appears that if the killers of Ambassador Ewart-Biggs are convicted, the death sentence would be mandatory. Quite apart from the fact that it is not so in Great Britain, the British Govern-

ment would probably not wish the murder of their representative to be made the cause of giving a martyr (in the old style of Irish patriotism) to the IRA.

Britain would take no pleasure in seeing the IRA do to Southern Ireland what it has long been doing to the North. It is anticipated that a campaign in the South would probably be window-dressed as "directed against British targets" there. But inevitably, ordinary citizens of the Republic would suffer and the authority challenged and discredited would be that of the Republic.

One of the main results of the Provisionals' violence has been to drive the two supposedly antagonistic governments of London and Dublin together. Dublin is today even less anxious to see the Provisional IRA now seems to be to make this identification practical and even military — so that Mr. Cosgrave's administration can be branded as a traitor regime. There is nothing the IRA would like more than to see British troops and police invited south of the border to help suppress terrorism. Both London and Dublin know this and are determined not to be maneuvered into the trap.

The big worry is this: as the horror mounts, will the British and Irish peoples be able to keep their nerve?

From page 1

★Is Idi Amin sinking his own ship?

A correspondent of the London Sunday Times says that the most likely threat to General Amin from within comes from his warrant "GOWO's" (grossly over-promoted warrant officers) who have been running Uganda under him since he overthrew the civilian government of President Milton Obote in 1971. The other GOPWO's are believed likely to continue a style of government similar to General Amin's.

Since the Entebbe raid, there has been a flurry of rumors of coup attempts against General Amin. Firm confirmation for these is not forthcoming. The latest report followed sounds of shooting near General Amin's residence. This was officially explained away as the General and his family leaving a newly arrived consignment of machine-guns.

General Amin has hardly any friends left in the outside world. One is Libyan leader (and fellow Muslim) Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi. But most other African leaders are embarrassed by the Ugandan President. Yet when in their eyes the West seems to be giving vent to anti-

black jingoism and picking on General Amin, these leaders feel compelled to close ranks and offer him at least symbolic support — as in the recent United Nations Security Council debate on the Israeli raid at Entebbe.

Yet there is no doubt about the intensity of Kenya's current feeling against him, sparked by anti-Kenyan acts and utterances attending his charge that Kenya colluded in the Entebbe swoop. As for Kenya's withholding of oil, the Kenyans say they will let it through as soon as Uganda comes up with the hard currency for past and pending deliveries. The Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity arrived in Nairobi Wednesday to try to mediate in this dispute.

Uganda's relations with Britain have been difficult almost ever since General Amin seized power. The final break has come after General Amin's failure to account for a Briton, Mrs. Dora Bloch, believed killed after the Entebbe raid and Uganda's subsequent expulsion of Britain's top representative from the country.

From page 1

★Gold prices in S. Africa

Rather than devalue the rand (about which there was speculation) which would immediately increase the already serious inflation rate, the government has decided to reduce imports by imposing an import "deposit" scheme and to try to encourage more foreign-capital investment by increasing the bank rate from 8.5 to 9 percent.

The import "deposit" scheme comes into operation on Aug. 2. It means importers will have to deposit (without receiving any interest) 20 percent of the cost of most imported goods with the government for six months from the date the goods arrive in South Africa.

The effect is expected to be to discourage a considerable range of present imports, force some importers to obtain longer credit-terms overseas (effectively raising "interest"), and encourage local industries.

Taken with higher taxes announced in March — with various other measures introduced to reduce the amount of money in circulation in the country and with severe cuts in government spending — the latest measures, say the ministers of finance and economic affairs in a

joint statement, are calculated to "accelerate the expected improvement in the balance of payments and ensure that the economy derives full benefit from the economic upswing now in progress in the major industrial areas in the world."

Apart from the low gold price and the balance of payments problems, there is another threat to the South African economy and to the gold-mining industry in particular. It comes from the whites only Mine Workers' Union, politically generally right wing and critical of any government concessions to blacks in industry.

After negotiations that date back a year, the union has threatened to strike if it does not win its demand for a five-day work week. There was to be a strike ballot of its members this week. Cabinet ministers have met union leaders to point out the dangerous consequences of a full-scale strike on the gold mines of present, and no doubt to appeal to the miners' patriotism. The Mine Workers' Union has traditionally supported the ruling National Party.

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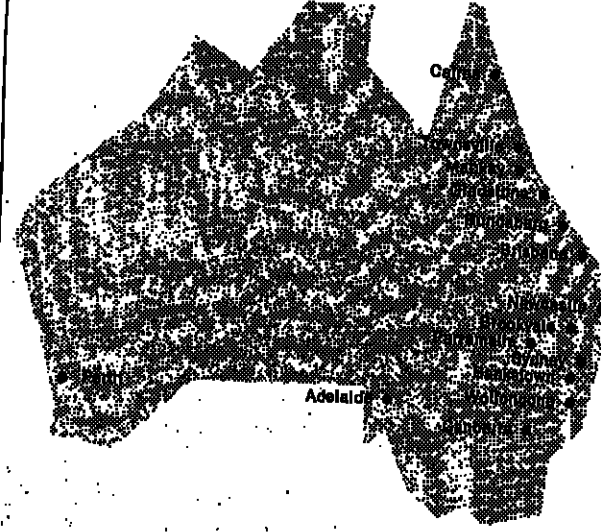
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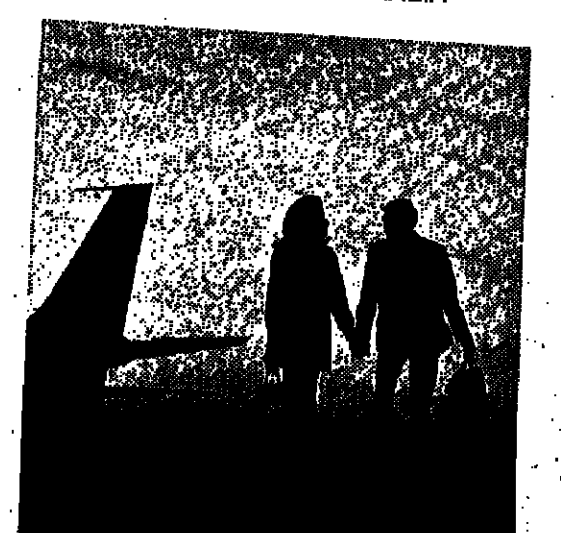
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From page 1

★Tanaka's arrest

their investigations, Mr. Miki was taking one of the biggest risks of his political life.

As a diplomat in Tokyo put it, "If you can pick up Tanaka, you can pick up anyone... there is no one who is safe." And future arrests conceivably could lead to politicians allied with Mr. Miki.

Even if the arrests stop with Mr. Tanaka, the effects are likely to be far-reaching. The prosecutors' decision to strike directly at Mr. Tanaka has been likened to their assaulting the summit of Japan's sacred Mt. Fuji rather than working their way up the slopes in stages.

Party reform

Mr. Tanaka's indictment and the breakup of his political faction would remove a major obstacle to reform of the money-oriented LDP, although there are built-in obstacles that have helped make a mockery of Mr. Miki's promises to reform the party. Other logical results would be greater caution on the part of businessmen in their use of money to influence politicians and a greater effort on the part of the LDP to give positions of leadership to younger men with reputations for honesty.

A U.S. Senate subcommittee revelation last February that the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation has spent \$12 million bribing Japanese officials to sell its planes in Japan plunged this country into political turmoil. In March, Yoshio Kodama, an ultra-rightist influence peddler and friend of a number of leading politicians, was indicted on charges of tax evasion and violating the foreign exchange control law. Mr. Kodama was Lockheed's secret representative and "fixer" in Japan.

Since then, police have arrested a former managing director and former board chairman as well as four other leading officials of the Marubeni Corporation, which was Lockheed's agent in Japan, and six senior officials of All

Nippon Airways, which bought 21 Tristar aircraft from Lockheed. But Mr. Tanaka was the first politician to be arrested.

Tanaka charges

Mr. Tanaka was accused by the Tokyo prosecutors of receiving from the Marubeni Corporation 500 million yen (\$1.66 million) in bribes over a six-month period during his tenure as prime minister.

For weeks, the Japanese press has staked out the homes of a number of leading politicians in anticipation of their arrest. As many as 10 to 20 cars, with their engines running and in constant radio communication with their home offices, have been involved in all-night vigils. One indication of the surprise with which the Tanaka arrest hit Japan was that no one had staked out his residence.

Many Japanese political analysts think that because of his unorthodox background, Mr. Tanaka was a more vulnerable target than most leading politicians. Unlike the traditional Japanese leaders who went to Tokyo University and worked their way up through the bureaucracy and big-business concerns, Mr. Tanaka is a rough-hewn, self-made man who never got farther in his formal education than elementary school. He made vast sums of money in the construction business and in real estate deals. Many of the more orthodox politicians considered him something of an upstart.

In December, 1974, Mr. Tanaka was forced to resign as prime minister after he came under suspicion of evading income taxes and taking advantage of his official position to enhance his personal fortune.

In 1948, Mr. Tanaka, then a vice-parliamentary justice ministry official, was convicted by a district court of taking bribes in a coal mine scandal. A higher court later overturned the ruling.

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Carter:

what kind of president would he be?

An active, hard-hitting, hard-working, and often tumultuous presidency is how some friends and associates characterize Jimmy Carter's performance if he wins in November. Today this newspaper's Southern bureau chief reports on the picture emerging from such predictions.

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Jimmy Carter would be a stubborn, hard-working, innovative president who would fight Congress — or anyone else — who resisted his programs.

This view of a possible Carter presidency emerges from dozens of interviews with Georgia politicians, officials, friends, and associates who know him well.

"He will be a very active president," says Lt. Gov. Zell Miller of Georgia, who worked closely with Mr. Carter in the state Senate and Democratic Party.

"He is a highly competitive man, a very stubborn man. When he comes up with a program, he'll think it's the best program possible and ... will leave no stone unturned to get it through."

Those who know him best say a Carter presidency would probably include:

- Stormy relations with Congress as he pushes hard for sweeping programs.
- Readiness to go over the heads of congressmen and the press directly to the people on controversial issues.
- Stubbornness and purposefulness that would make him one of the toughest chief executives in decades.

- A hard-working president who would begin official business by 7:15 a.m. and pause only for a sandwich (usually pimento cheese on whole wheat bread) and a soft drink for lunch.

- Frequent, regular press conferences.
- A small circle of totally dedicated staff members, most of whom have known Mr. Carter for years.

- Heavy demands on White House staffers, including long hours and high levels of output. The president would not hesitate to fire sluggards.

- A tendency for Mr. Carter to bury himself in the job for the first year or two — after which he would travel, speak more.

- Scathing criticism of pork barrel, make-work projects, particularly those originating with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

- Firm support for environmental programs.

- A got-rough, bare-bones approach toward defense spending; reduction of the number of generals, admirals.

- Extensive use of experts from private industry to help find solutions to problems like bureaucratic red tape.

- Numerous appointments of blacks to high-level posts.

- Up-front emphasis on three domestic programs: reorganization (including welfare reform), national health care, and tax reform.

- Heavier-than-expected emphasis on foreign affairs.

where he would bend every effort to strengthen alliances with Europe and Japan.

- A desire to leave a record as a decisive president — the Harry Truman mold.

Ex-Navy officer Carter reflects a "submarine commander" approach to governing. His hand tightly grips the controls. He assumes a "take charge" stance toward legislators, cabinet members, and bureaucrats.

"He's the most determined man I've ever seen," says Georgia Attorney General Arthur K. Bolton. "Anyone who would underestimate him is beat before they start because he works 28 hours a day."

His own man

As governor, Mr. Carter took advice well, say colleagues, but he remained his own man — with his own sense of direction and purpose.

"He wouldn't trade out real principle," says Mr. Bolton. As governor, Mr. Carter was bitterly resented by legislators and ordinary citizens — and some feel that it will happen again if he becomes president.

This resentment was from two sources.

First, Mr. Carter ran a rather conservative campaign for governor. He wooed George Wallace voters. (It would have been impossible to win without them.) And he sounded pathetic to private, segregated schools, saying, for example, on Sept. 4, 1970: "You can rest assured I'll do everything I can for private schools."

A shock wave swept over Georgia when newly elected Governor Carter seemed to do an about-face. In his inaugural speech he said:

"I say to you quite frankly that the time for racial discrimination is over. . . . No poor, rural, weak, or black person should ever have to bear the additional burden of being deprived of the opportunity of an education, a job, or simple justice."

Uncompromising stands

Mr. Carter then climbed on the Georgia Legislature like a Texas cowboy on a bronc. Instead of a nudge here, a shove there — like preceding governors — he dug in his spurs and almost seemed to enjoy the battle.

Examples of uncompromising stands are numerous. Once, when Governor Carter was struggling to pass an aspect of his reorganization plan in Georgia, aides came to him with information that a key senator could be won over.

The only requirement: the senator's aide had to be given a relatively insignificant promotion in the highway department.

Mr. Carter refused.

The Governor's inclination was to throw out his programs to the people and the Legislature and say: "I hope you can go along with me," says one Georgia official.

State Sen. Julian Bond, a Carter critic, says: "I don't think the kind of reorganization plan he wanted because of his attitude. It was, 'My way or no way.'"

He was the kind of guy who would summon you down to his office, almost arrogantly, and say, 'Here it is. This is what I've got. Do this.' And we'd say, 'This is a two-way street — you give and you get.' He didn't like to give."

Senator Bond also objects to the Carter vision of "consultation."

"He wouldn't come to anyone and say, 'What do you think about this?' He gave it to you as an accomplished

fact, says one Carter watcher, "Jimmy would think Congress, the press, and even the bureaucracy to an extent, simply served to separate him from the people. And he thought anything stupid separate him from the people."

Carter's refusal to bend to pressure from political allies has won him a reputation for being stubborn and uncompromising — a reputation that is heard so often, from many sources, that it is probably true.

His friend and adviser Charles Kirbo says that if Mr. Carter is stubborn, it hasn't been a handicap in his relations with the legislative branch.

Jimmy is stubborn in an intelligent way — not a self-defeating way.

Compromising is what you do about 30 minutes before the Legislature meets. If you start off with compromising, the bill gets compromised away."

As used

Carter has criticized President Ford for his string of compromises; but as a governor, Mr. Carter also used his signature as a device to pressure lawmakers.

A principal method of operation along this line was to add his signature on bills until the end of the session.

When off, he could use his signature as a basis for negotiation on other things he wanted.

Coming from his style in Georgia, there seems little

doubt that Mr. Carter would use the veto whenever he thought it would forward his own concepts.

A Carter White House would be filled with people loyal to the commander in chief.

"Jimmy surrounds himself with people . . . dedicated to him," says Mr. Kirbo. "But they must also be dedicated to what he's trying to do. He explains to them what his goals are, and you have your choice of getting on the wagon, or not."

Once they climb aboard the wagon, Mr. Carter can be mighty tough with his employees.

"He'll fire you without any problem, but he won't do it in an inhuman way," says Mr. Kirbo. "And if he's president, there won't be any of this business of hurting people."

Early worker

Early working hours are a Carter hallmark, and perhaps reflect his farmboy past.

"He'd often be down at the office at 6:30 in the morning, and some of the staff by 7 to 7:30," says an associate. "If someone needed to see him, he'd say, 'Have him here at 7:15.' People in state government just started going to work earlier."

One of the most controversial acts of Mr. Carter's career as governor indicates possible hard times ahead for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Carter blocked construction of a Corps dam on Georgia's wild and scenic Fling River. The project would have brought millions of federal dollars to Georgia and meant jobs for hundreds of people in an economically deprived area.

But the Governor decided that the dam was economically unjustified. And it would have been ecologically destructive.

The decision against the dam was made late at night in the Governor's mansion, and Mr. Carter wrote out his rejection in longhand, which was photocopied and given to reporters the next day.

"Jimmy used to do some of his most detailed work alone at night," says Dannie Riner, a former Carter staffer who now works for Gov. George Busbee.

Detailed study

"Late at night, after the family had retired, he would take a stack of papers and go over it in a very detailed way. . . . He probably takes on more detail, reads more reports and memorandums, and responds to that personally than any executive I've ever seen in public office."

Although some staffers will be pushing for a fast presidential beginning, Mr. Carter has said he would "hope to submit thorough, coordinated programs in areas like taxes."

The piecemeal approach is opposed in favor of a complete, overall revision that would achieve Mr. Carter's aims in social and economic spheres.

Despite his easy success at the Democratic convention, great doubts remain in the United States about this new face from the South.

Even those who know him best concede there is only so much one can predict about a man's behavior in the nation's highest office.

Hopefully, enough will be learned within the coming three months to help voters make a sound judgment.

... the Oval Office

UPI Photo

home

A guide to Oriental rugs

By Josephine Ripley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Oriental rugs have always varied in quality, even the best of them. Quality depends on the skill of the weavers and all are not equal in skill.

Many of the finest weavers are leaving the looms today for the factory where wages are higher. Iran is industrializing and is encouraging this defection. It means that the quality of rugs has been affected proportionately.

But it does not mean there are no quality Orientals, just fewer of them. For the buyer it means careful selection and expert guidance, especially the latter. First of all, he should at least have a smattering of knowledge of these fabulous rugs, their characteristics, tradition, and design.

Almost everyone has heard of the famous Kerman (spelling may vary slightly, as will all Orientals) rugs. They are woven in a city by that name in Iran, a city on the old trade route to India. Kermans have a reputation for elegance of design and soft blending of colors. They include "some of the finest carpets made — and some that are inferior today," according to authorities.

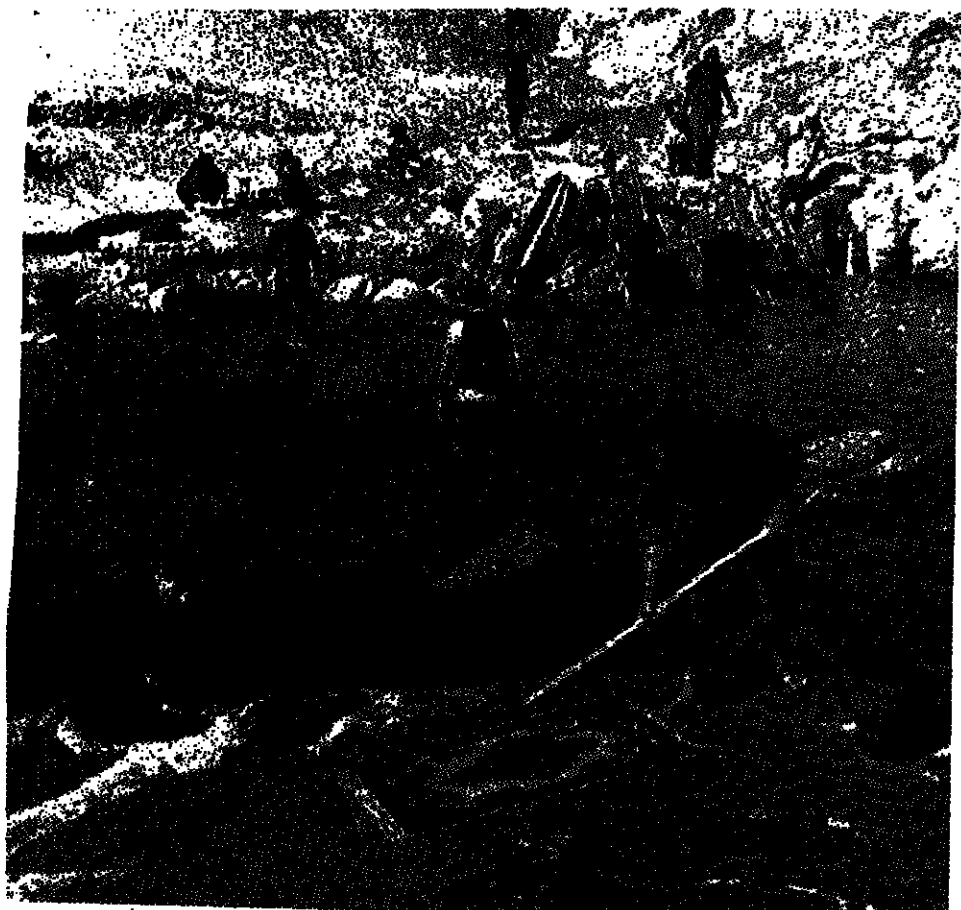
Tabriz is known for its "medallion-and-corner" design, thought to have been copied from tooled leather book covers of the 18th century. The ancient "hunting design" is a popular one today. Some of the finest Tabriz are woven with a silk thread.

The weavers of Kashan have a well-established reputation for excellence. The modern Kashan carpet is conservative in design, featuring an all-over pattern in a wide range of colors — reds, blues and cream predominating. The Isfahan is described crisply by one dealer as "elegant and expensive."

The Heriz and Hamadan are considered to be good utilitarian rugs and are moderate in price. The Joshegan, now coming into favor, is woven in a small village northeast of Isfahan, Iran. It has an overall rectilinear design in bright, dark colors, with red predominating.

Qum and Nain are comparative newcomers in rug weaving. Nain is noted in particular for its silk weave which gives the rug a glittering effect. These rugs are expensive and scarce.

There are many interesting tribal rugs on the market, usually geometric in design. Some



At Rey on the outskirts of Tehran, the carpets are washed in local pool

are woven in natural, undyed wool and come in the brown and beige tones of the wool itself.

The Sarouk, with its dark maroon colors, often found in "grandmother's parlor," is coming back into favor as granddaughter chooses it for her living room.

Rugs from northwest Persia — the areas of Meshgin and Ardebil — are famed for their geometric designs, many of which resemble those of old Caucasian rugs.

In scatter rugs, the prayer rug, with or without the niche, is gaining new popularity. Old prayer rugs are collector's items. If you have one, cherish it.

When you walk into this wonderland of Oriental rugs, you will need a guide, one you can trust. In other words, a salesman. The most likely place to find a salesman of this type is in a store with a reputation for high quality and service.

If he is a good salesman, he will not rush you into a sale. He will not talk down to you. For instance, if you have a certain amount of money to spend and you want a Kerman, he should tell you frankly if that sum will buy you only a low-quality Kerman.

He will probably suggest that you will get more for your money in a top-grade Indian rug. And if you cannot afford that, he might even suggest a machine-made, Oriental-design rug.

In other words, he should level with you. And you will be dependent on your salesman because it is impossible for the average person to distinguish between a good rug and one of inferior quality.

There are certain things to look for, however. The pattern on a good rug is nearly as well defined on the back as on the front. Study the weave. It should be smooth to the touch. It should be tight.

Don't be afraid to walk on your new Oriental rug. A good rug is made to be walked on. The more it is walked on, the better it looks. Use tones down the colors, makes them softer, and a rug that is walked on over a long period of time will take on a patina that enhances its appearance.

Also, if you should need a different Oriental some time, perhaps a larger one or one with different colors, you can always trade in your old one.

of delicious banana recipes, garnishing codfish and potatoes, or even sliced and dried in the sun.

Yet there are fewer than six restaurants on the island where you can order that American favorite, a banana split.

Banana breads are favorites in Bermuda, not only for their taste, but for the rate at which they consume ripe bananas.

Most Bermudian housewives have their own recipes, handed down from generation to generation. This one is the proven recipe of an old and respected Bermudian family. The bread is often served for afternoon tea or at evening parties.

Bermuda Banana Bread

1 1/2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/4 teaspoon baking soda
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup shortening
2 eggs, well-beaten
1 cup mashed ripe bananas
Sift together flour, baking powder, soda, and salt. Beat shortening until creamy in mixing bowl. Add sugar gradually and continue beating until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat well. Add flour mixture alternately with bananas a small amount at a time, beating after each addition until smooth. Turn into a well-greased loaf pan and bake in a 350 degree F. oven about an hour or until bread is done.

There is only one meal at which Salt Cod and Beans is a characteristic island dish, and that is breakfast. It is not a

meal for breakfast faint hearts. It is full of flavor and nourishment and is well worth the effort.

Salt Cod and Bananas

2 pounds white salt cod
8 medium-sized potatoes
8 ripe bananas

Soak codfish overnight. Drain off water. Place in saucepan, cover with water and boil with potatoes. Serve on a hot platter surrounded by potatoes and garnished with parsley. Serve bananas, and, if available, sliced avocado on the side.

This dish is usually served with a small amount of olive oil, just a sprinkling, combined with a finely chopped hard-boiled egg and melted butter. Serves 6.

Bermuda Banana Chutney

If available, Bermuda onions should be used for this recipe. They are the ideal contrast to the flavor of the bananas.

1 pound chopped Bermuda onions
1 banana, sliced
1/4 pound chopped dates
2 cups fruit syrup
1/4 cups vinegar
1/4 pound crystallized ginger, chopped
1/2 pound raisins
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon curry powder

To the onions, dates, and bananas, add vinegar and simmer 20 minutes. Add chopped ginger, 1 teaspoon each salt and curry powder; raisins and syrup from any canned fruit. Cook until thick. Makes about 2 quarts.

Gardening:

The war against weeds

By Christopher Andreae
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Humanity seems to divide roughly into two middle: those who can't stand weeding and those who thoroughly enjoy it. I'm pretty much in the latter group. I've been weeding since I was a child. I had been urging the move for some years. Now, he says, VW can better "Americanize" its automobiles. He figures the J.S. plant will choose exterior colors and interior finishes better suited to American tastes. Certainly, the customer will have a greater choice of such details since he or she will be able to give a dealer specifications for a car than can be ordered from the assembly plant without the delay of cross-Atlantic delivery.

"We are too European now," maintains Mr. von Schenck. At present, VW is still deep in negotiations for purchase of a partly completed Chrysler plant at New Stanton, Pennsylvania. VW estimates an outlay of around 500 million DM (\$190 million). Perhaps two-thirds of this will be financed in the U.S. and the remainder from the company itself.

Managers of Pennsylvania's two plant public pension funds have offered a \$135 million loan at 9 percent interest. But the talks have been delayed, partially because Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Shapp had been busy with the Democratic Party convention. VW officials here now hope for a conclusion of the financing package before Aug. 1.

Cleveland alternative
VW negotiators are still leaving open the possibility of turning to an alternative site at an abandoned tank plant outside Cleveland. Wherever the assembly plant is finally located, Mr. von

VW Rabbit makes the trans-Atlantic jump

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Wolfsburg, West Germany
Volkswagen's top marketing manager, Edgar von Schenck, is delighted that his company will start making "Rabbits" in the United States. A "Rabbit" is the U.S. name for a "Golf." He had been urging the move for some years. Now, he says, VW can better "Americanize" its automobiles. He figures the J.S. plant will choose exterior colors and interior finishes better suited to American tastes. Certainly, the customer will have a greater choice of such details since he or she will be able to give a dealer specifications for a car than can be ordered from the assembly plant without the delay of cross-Atlantic delivery.

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Schenck sees several other advantages for the American factory:

1. Since U.S. workers are accustomed to a shorter vacation and fewer holidays than German workers, productivity in the American plant should be higher. Wage rates are about the same, if fringe benefits are included. But German workers are on the job 230 days per year; Americans about 260.

2. Transportation costs will be reduced since the cars need not move from Wolfsburg or other German cities to the sea and across the Atlantic.

3. VW hopes to buy some automotive parts for the new plant cheaper in the U.S. Mr. von Schenck mentioned as possibilities spark plugs, generators, tires, and sealed-beam headlights.

4. VW hopes its closer connection with the U.S. will help it better meet both the competition and government requirements.

"The U.S. has the most advanced safety regulations and antipollution requirements," notes the quiet-spoken marketing manager. "If you are able to compete in the U.S. under these circumstances, you are able to compete anywhere in the world."

1977 target

If all goes well, VW hopes to start assembling VW Rabbit models there at the end of 1977. Capacity production of 200,000 cars per year by 9,000 persons will not be reached for another year.

Other VW models will continue to be shipped from Germany.

One risk in establishing an American VW plant is that a shift in exchange rates between the dollar and the West German mark might once more make German production highly ad-

vantageous. However, since both the U.S. and West Germany are experiencing similar inflation rates, a dramatic change in exchange rates is considered unlikely.

Another concern is that the U.S. plant might produce a lower quality car. But Mr. von Schenck said that a quality control crew will be shipped over from here to supervise production. Volkswagen union officials have also been speaking with officials of the United Automobile Workers union about employee questions and production conditions. Employees' representatives here, once reluctant to see a plant established in the U.S., are now keen to have it a success.

High prices cited

"Our position will be better in the U.S.," said Siegfried Ehlers, chairman of the worker-elected general works council here. Sounding much like management, he added, "We have too high prices in relation to the competition."

On a worldwide basis, economic recovery has given VW a substantial sales and financial boost. The company made a profit of 500 million DM (\$190 million) in the first half of 1976. Last year the VW group lost 157 million DM.

Mr. von Schenck characterizes sales of the VW group as "extremely good to good" in Germany, "good to fair" in the remainder of Western Europe, and "fair to bad" in the U.S.

American sales have declined more than 40 percent to 120,000 units in the first half. Mr. von Schenck explains that competition from cheaper Japanese cars, especially Honda and Toyota autos, has been severe.

A related problem is the expectation of many Americans that the Volkswagen is an inexpensive car — not a middle-class machine. "It will take us another two years to overcome the old beetle image," reckons Mr. von Schenck.

East Europe piles up debt with the West

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

West Berlin

West German officials, share in U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's concern with the massive buildup of debts by East European nations.

East Germany, for instance, owes West Germany some 2.4 billion Deutsche Mark (\$912 million). "We hope they can pay that back," says Dr. Franz Roesch, director of the office here that deals with "inner-German" trade.

Altogether, East European debt to West Germany runs around \$8 billion — "extraordinarily high," according to the Bundesbank, the nation's central bank.

In the first quarter of this year, deliveries by East bloc countries to West Germany increased 31 percent while their purchases from the Federal Republic rose only 13 percent. Thus the traditional large deficit was reduced. But it remained 1.9 billion DM (\$722 million) on West German exports of 4.4 billion DM and imports of 2.5 billion DM from nations with "centrally planned economies."

Exports estimate that altogether the Soviet Union and other Eastern-bloc nations have

piled up some \$32 billion in debts to the West, a jump of about \$10 billion in one year.

In June at a meeting of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, Dr. Kissinger warned that the huge debts involve "complications."

The Soviet bloc, he said, "must not be permitted to use their centrally directed systems for unfair advantage; nor should they be permitted to play off the industrial democracies against each other through selective political pressure."

He warned against "possible efforts" by the East "to misuse economic relations for political purposes inimical" to the interests of the West.

For West Germany, its East European sales proved highly helpful in maintaining employment here during the recession in the West in 1974 and early 1975. German exports to its Eastern neighbors and to the less-developed countries increased dramatically. Exports to the East bloc last year amounted to 7.2 percent of total West German exports, a figure well above average. Imports were only 4.5 percent of the total.

But much of those exports were financed by credits.

So far German officials are not pushing any "panic buttons" over these debts. But they are also not keen to see them grow much larger.

Hans-Andreas Siemenn, executive secretary of the Federal Association of German Wholesale and Foreign Trade in Bonn, indicated he was not too concerned about Soviet indebtedness. "The Soviets have raw materials and gold they can sell."

Indeed, the sharp drop in the price of gold in the London market in recent days is attributed to Soviet gold sales to cover some of its \$4.8 billion trade deficit with the West (1975).

Mr. Siemenn, however, is worried about the "extreme debts" of Poland, Romania and East Germany.

There is also some feeling in West Germany that the Western nations should reserve their credit-granting capabilities more for poorer countries. Grumbled Dr. Helga Hensel, an economist with the trade group: "These countries receive credit as if they were less-developed nations."

Dr. Hensel also charges the Eastern countries with selling textiles, garments, leather, and food in West Germany at "unfair" prices. This has hurt sales of the same products by third-world nations, she holds.

"We are taking opportunities from the less-developed countries," she added.

Per capita consumption of meat, selected countries

CONTINENT & COUNTRY	1964	1970	1972	1973	1974
North America:					
Canada	67	73	74	71	73
Mexico	16	18	18	21	21
United States	77	85	87	80	85
South America:					
Argentina	80	86	77	82	82
Brazil	28	28	28	30	27
Chile	23	26	27	25	21
Uruguay	105	89	71	68	66
Venezuela	23	23	25	27	27
Europe:					
WESTERN					
France	57	63	63	62	65
Germany, West	54	63	68	65	67
Ireland	53	59	62	56	58
Italy	28	40	42	46	46
Netherlands	41	47	48	48	48
United Kingdom	63	63	64	69	60
Finland	37	43	46	46	49
Greece	28	36	40	44	39
Norway	37	37	40	39	42
Spain	23	31	31	35	35
Switzerland	53	60	61	63	61
EASTERN					
Bulgaria	29	34	39	40	38
Czechoslovakia	46	63	63	67	64
Poland	38	41	46	49	51
Others					
U.S.S.R.	29	38	41	40	47
Japan	6	11	14	15	13
Australia	99	94	96	90	95

Note: Figures are reported in kilograms. A kilogram is equivalent to 2.2 pounds.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

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fashion



Aboard the Leonardo da Vinci

Chic but cheap

Photo by L.S.L.

A touch of theatre for fall

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York. Fall fashion made a frankly theatrical entrance during the recent openings on Seventh Avenue, with an array of ethnic costumery, colorful sportswear, and fluttering silks and satins. The clothes were often dramatic, and they were made to seem even more so by spectacular presentations that were held on various Broadway and Off-Broadway stages with music and choreography.

Any model who could not dance and mime her way through a performance was hors de combat, and if she was smart, was off signing up for Jody's lessons and dancing at the Actors Studio. Clothes biz has become show biz.

Reality may be further

Stomping boots, hooded and muffled heads, pouches, leg warmers, cowled turtleback sweaters, and assorted other woolies for next fall and winter were paraded around by New York's finest models, with stunning effect. How the clothes will look when worn by "Ms. Ordinary American" is another matter and unless she sees what fun she can have dressing up this year, we anticipate a wider gap than usual between the fashion dream and the fashion reality.

What will be most likely to hit the street falls into four general categories. Folklore dress is as dear to the hearts of U.S. designers as to their European counterparts and ethnography of one sort or another pervades.

Combined in a second category are turf, field, and stream types of tweedy or weatherproof sportswear. On occasion, ethnic and outdoorsy tendencies meet. Clan tartan kilts, babushkas, and tribal blanket wraps are mated with parkas, Frye boots, and cléd storm jackets.

Rules as to what goes with what and where it is supposed to be worn are gallily ignored. Jodhpurs are presented as an acceptable pants style for city streets and barani pants — the kind worn by tumblers and clowns — as the latest thing in trousers for evening.

For city wilderness

A third category is functional, generally unisex, and serves as protection against the uncertainties of modern urban environments and as insulation against the elements and it is derived from occupational clothing — the mechanic's overall, the aviator's helmet, the sportsman's down-filled nylon jacket, the astronaut's Mylar jumpsuit, to name a few examples.

In the fourth category are the soft-lined tailors' classics and basic simple shapes — the clothes most women will most readily accept. Loose wrap coats with skirts to match (in Ultrasuede at Halston, in flannel or velvet at Albert Nipon), Scots kilts jackets with mid-thigh length kilts (at Gloria Sachs), tweed bucking jackets with checked skirts and paisley cummerbunds (at Oscar de la Renta) are some of the possibilities. Interchangeability of parts, the tunic that serves as a dress or as a top for pants, the coat that is completely reversible or has a button-in lining — makes wardrobe components work overtime.

Bargain-hunting in Italy Are otters too protected?

By Logan Bentley Lessona
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome. The first thing my friends who visit Rome ask me is: "What time do the stores open in the afternoon?" The second is: "Where are the bargains?"

Until recently I have been telling them, "There are no cheap bargains in Italy, only expensive ones," because inexpensive Florentine change purses, cooking utensils, pottery, and such usually cost less at Gimbel's basement in New York (and without the hassle of carrying them home) than at Rinascente, the biggest Italian chain department store. The other two chains, Standa and Uplim, offered no significant savings or exciting merchandise.

So I advised my friends to save their pennies and invest in more expensive things from the fancy leather stores like Fendi, Roberta di Camerino, and Gucci; deluxe shoe stores such as Rafael Salato, Dalcó, and Mario Valentino; and prestigious boutique names like Missoni, Mirsa, Laura Aponte, Emilio Pucci (especially the cottons), Valentino, and Ken Scott.

Clothes in Italy illustrate the point just made: there are the beautifully made expensive clothes of exquisite fabrics, the stylish inexpensive mass-produced goods made principally for export (you cannot buy a Diane von Furstenberg dress in Italy where they are made), and the cheap and not-so-cheap open air market items, many of which come apart after a few washings.

However, I made the rounds of the chain stores Rinascente, Standa, and Uplim, which are located all over Italy, and found some good-looking, well-priced things.

Check the exchange rate daily and try to change at a "cambio" or travel agency (both perfectly legal) which often give a slightly better rate than the bank, and remember that even banks will differ. If you are paying a store cashier with traveler's checks, be sure to ask at what rate they are calculating the transaction.

Now for the goodies. Standa has very good pantie stockings for little girls in black, dark brown, navy blue, yellow, dark green, and white for about 75 cents. They fit my daughter

much better than the ones I buy here. Ica and are cheaper. The last two years has had some large straw shopping bags. Communist China lined in white plastic. If you walk along the Monterey Marina in early morning, you may hear an unfamiliar sound — a sort of "whack — whack — whack." That's an otter preparing his seafood breakfast. This clever tool-user forages for abalone, mussels, or clams, brings them to the surface, cracks them with a rock balanced firmly on his stomach.

Check the junk jewelry counter. I cracked them with a rock balanced firmly on his stomach. The little animal has made a healthy comeback from near-extinction. However otters are voracious eaters of shellfish, and now, fishermen claim, sea animals are destroying the shellfish industry.

Children's clothes are cut slimmer and, I feel, more realistically, with mass-produced clothes but there is a real reason for this: an Italian man or woman will simply not buy even a cheap piece of clothing unless it is stylish and well-made. Between the clothes you find at Uplim and at Woolworths.

Cotton skirts trimmed with a green and red rickrack come in blue, turquoise, green, red, and cost \$3. They are aimed at the young and should fit at least two years. However: being 100 percent cotton, they do not drip-dry.

Other good buys: a green and white rock dress that cost \$5, a monokini bikini that comes in many cotton prints for \$12.50, a one-piece nylon tank suit with polka dots on red, navy blue, or green for \$5.40.

Similar things can be found at Standa and Uplim. Also at Standa were a number of attractive sun dresses for women at \$12.50. Bought one in turquoise cotton and green with narrow straps over the shoulders. Toned down the front, shaped like a shirt, other in a very lightweight Polyester. Was black with tiny white figure. It had straps across the shoulders, a gathered below the knee, and a sash.

At Uplim my mother found red corded drapes for \$5, a blue linen wrap-dress for \$12, and a blousy red linen shirt with over the shoulders and down the sleeves for \$8.50.

By Larry Wood
Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Monterey, California. If you walk along the Monterey Marina in early morning, you may hear an unfamiliar sound — a sort of "whack — whack — whack." That's an otter preparing his seafood breakfast. This clever tool-user forages for abalone, mussels, or clams, brings them to the surface, cracks them with a rock balanced firmly on his stomach.

Because of their expensive eating habits, otters really have been the center of controversy for almost 20 years. But it appears that now this controversy — one that involves scientists, fishermen, conservationists, tourists, fishermen, economists, and just plain citizens — is becoming a national issue.

The California Department of Fish and Game is sympathetic to the complaints of recreational and commercial abalone fisheries, such as the Plomo clam recreational fishery, the sea urchin fishery, and the shallow water and rock crab fishery. And the department asserts that, unless the otters are contained, the scallop and razor clam stocks will be reduced, and there is serious concern for the uniqueness crab and spiny lobster fisheries if the sea otter is allowed to move into areas where these species are being harvested.

The department points out that the otters don't eliminate the food species, but they don't leave enough shellfish for family dinner tables.

The otters, at present, number about 1,700 according to the California Fish and Game Department. This number, the department feels, is high enough so that the otter can no longer be considered endangered. And, because it has predators except for an occasional shark,

its population is doubling about every 14 years, says the department.

The department warns also that the otter has been increasing its range on the average of about 2.5 miles a year since 1914. The only serious threat to the sea otter, according to fish and game experts, is the possibility of a massive oil spill. The department feels that such a spill is unlikely, but has developed a contingency plan.

For these reasons, the State of California's proposal to the U.S. Department of Interior regarding sea otters emphasizes management rather than outright conservation. In fact, the California Fish and Game Department wants the U.S. government to pass management of the otters back to the state and has also proposed limiting the animal's range.

The department's plan — 778 pages in length — was written by Daniel J. Miller, department senior marine biologist who is stationed at the Marine Resources Laboratory in Monterey. It proposes:

- To restrict the sea otter's range to the 170-mile area between Miramonte Point, San Mateo County, to Avila, San Luis Obispo County, and to trap and relocate any otters that stray out of that range.

- To set aside two research areas and to conduct studies on the "long-term impact of the sea otter foraging upon coastal ecosystems." (The report suggests using a bull kelp forest near Avila and a giant kelp forest near Santa Cruz as study-areas.)

- To make sea otters available to scientific institutions for research and to oceanariums for public display.

- To study otters for development of improved or new capture techniques, tagging methods, translocation techniques, and care of these animals in captivity.

- To study otters' population distribution, and movements.

Many scientists, citizens, educators, and conservation groups disagree with California Fish and Game Department's conclusions. The Friends of the Sea Otter — a nonprofit organization

environment



By Thomas M. Brown

Sea otter: endangered species or voracious predator?

zation that includes 4,000 members from 18 states and five countries — protests the plan because "the Fish and Game Department views the sea otter primarily as a predator in competition with man and one to be managed where conflicts arise... We regard the sea otter as a resource to be valued in its own right, one with an important role in the enrichment and diversity of the marine ecosystem."

Judson E. Vandevere, researcher in residence at Stanford University's Hopkins Marine Station in Pacific Grove, California, warned:

"California sea otters in their limited range are presently endangered by the threat of major oil spill. That the California Department of Fish and Game should be permitted to restrict their range and reduce their numbers is therefore unthinkable. Having evolved over perhaps two million years, California sea otters would have a greater chance of making it into the 21st century if they were permitted to attempt to recapture more of their original California home."

Mr. Vandevere has been studying sea otters for eight years under grants from the University of California at Santa Cruz, from Stan-

ford's Hopkins Marine Station, and from the Friends of the Sea Otter.

When it comes to otter numbers, the Friends of the Sea Otter use Mr. Vandevere's research and that of 10 other scientists to support its conclusions that: "The California Department of Fish and Game's census of otters does not prove the claim of a rapidly expanding otter population."

The Friends of the Sea Otter say: "Estimates of otter population size by Fish and Game Department have risen steadily. We consider their 1975 land/air head count — with its different methods of censusing otters — not comparable to previous counts, and we believe it cannot be used as an indication of sudden population explosion."

Brochures and pamphlets opposing the state's plan for otter management are being distributed throughout the State of California by conservation groups. Disputes on the otter issue continue to surface at scientific meetings and conferences. Both citizens and scientists complain that the problem has been pending too long.

Fake-fur machines for Russia

By Thomas Watterson
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Another step toward the preservation of the world's furbearing animals may have begun with a series of machine shipments out of the port of Boston bound for the Soviet Union.

Carding machines, used in making fake fur, are being produced at the Davis & Furber Machine Company in North Andover, Mass., for a textile plant in Minsk, in the western part of the Soviet Union near the Polish border.

Whether or not this signifies a trend toward conservation of animals in the Soviet Union is uncertain, says Davis & Furber President Arthur C. Morrow. Mr. Morrow recently returned from a Moscow trade show where one of his machines was on display along with some samples of fake fur.

"They're interested in hard currency in Russia," he says. "To bring in this currency, the Soviets are exporting many of their natural furs, leaving the domestic market short of fur for boot liners, coat liners, glove liners, coats, and the popular Russian fur hat."

Most of the fake fur made at Minsk, Mr. Morrow believes, will be used for boot and coat liners.

Deal worth millions

When the shipments are complete in September, there will be 45 Davis & Furber machines at the new plant. The deal, by far the firm's biggest international sale, is worth \$4.6 million to the 144-year-old textile-related company, one of few such firms that stayed in the northern Massachusetts area after others moved South.

Closing the deal was not easy Mr. Morrow says. The Russian businessman is "a very, very hard bargainer."

There are two groups for someone like Mr. Morrow to deal with — a technical group and a purchasing agent. A foreign businessman has to make separate presentations to each group. Then a common superior holds reports from both and makes a decision.

The Davis & Furber machines take 600-pound bales of synthetic fiber and comb it into a web that can be woven into the fur pieces. The knitting of the fabric is done by a machine made by the Wildman-Jacquard Company in Norristown, Pennsylvania.

The Russians have been buying a few finished fake fur items in recent years, but this is the first time they have begun to make the products themselves, says William H. Wagner Jr. of the international marketing division at Wildman-Jacquard.

Demand for furs

Mr. Wagner, who prefers to term "stimulated" to describe his company's fur product, says the apparent reason for the introduction of "stimulated" fur production into the Soviet Union is simply the great demand for fur garments. But he also sees the beginnings of an understanding of animal conservation by the Russians.

"Some of these species will be extinct if we don't stop killing them for furs, and these [stimulated] furs can take their place," he points out.

Upon learning that the Soviets soon would be making fake furs, Paul Forkan of the Humane Society of the United States said: "That's great news. If the Russians recognize that fake furs are going to keep them warm, that's a good argument for them."

While American consumers and fashion designers are becoming increasingly reluctant to buy natural furs, it has been difficult to convince people in other countries of the merits of fake furs, she adds.

For Mr. Morrow's company, the Soviet contract marks the high point of a two-year effort to build an international market. When Davis & Furber began looking overseas in 1974, its international business was "multiscule," Mr. Morrow says. Overseas sales now make up 35 to 40 percent of the company's business and the firm has been able to increase its workforce from about 130 to 300 employees, he adds.

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Jackets, vests, skirts, babushkas show up in Oscar de la Renta's ethnic



Don Quixote's horse

Jeffrey Peake, 7
Wellesley, Massachusetts

Autumn

The seasons come and go
with breezes high and low.
They come whispering through the trees
or blowing away the leaves.
Leaves are turning different colours;
some are red, some brown or
even yellow.

Squirrels jump from tree to tree
collecting nuts for their winter store.
The trees are swaying to and fro,
waving their branches in the air
and whispering secrets
among themselves.

Angela Dodwell, 12
Newcastle, England

The wind

The wind does tend to blend with
The grass that sways but never plays.
The trees that move in the breeze,
And other things.

The wind flies across the skies
And picks up things as it goes by.

Sometimes it is gentle,
Sometimes it is rough,
Sometimes it comes from all directions
But that is a blizzard wind.

Some winds are warm,
Some winds are cold.
I like the warm winds, don't you?
Tara Wilson, 8
Boulder, Colorado

Time well spent

One day I was riding my bike to my girl
friend's house two blocks away. I took a
shortcut through the park and I saw some
beautiful red, white, and pink carnations. I
stopped to look at them. They were really
beautiful. My mother told me to be home at
8. One hour, it gave me to play with Brenda
and I spent my whole hour looking at the
beautiful flowers!

Kathy Dudley, 10
Tempe, Arizona

Favorite things

Licking a lollipop,
brushing my hair,
and going shopping every weekend.
Seeing a mouse
creep through the house -
these are a few of my
favorite things.

Michelle Labrec, 8
Turnville, New Jersey

Highway travel

How pretty the land shapes itself
Where the ground covers over different levels.
White rocks sticking out of the green grass
Look like lambs hiding from the big bad wolf.

Russell Martyn, 11
Evansville, Indiana

Footprints of young explorers

Pre-teens around the world are invited to send in their
exploration on any subject they choose. Those items
unused will be returned if sender provides a stamped
self-addressed envelope. Send to Children's Page, Box
353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123.

A bicentennial story

Character - a huge dinosaur
Location - Philadelphia, 1776
Incident - a giant spider web

There once was a dinosaur who overslept 22,400,000 years. He woke
up in the year 1776. When he woke up he found that he was caught in a
giant spider web. He was trying to get up, but he couldn't. Finally he
had an idea; he would move his tale back and forth to break it.

While he was doing that, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin
were signing the Declaration of Independence. Then the dinosaur got up
and started to walk to Philadelphia. It was Benjamin Franklin's turn to
sign. Then the Independence Hall started to shake.

Benjamin Franklin made a mistake on his name. He went outside to
see what was going on and saw the huge dinosaur. He was scared silly,
so he went back and told the others. The dinosaur was very hungry and
started to look for a swamp. He found a lake which was good enough for
him. So he drank and drank and went to sleep for ever more.

Bradley Benson, 10
La Mesa, California



Playing soccer

Giselle Ouel
Duluth

The rabbit and I

One Saturday morning I was
sitting in my room. The sun
was shining like a lemon that
was out of the tree and it was shining
soft.

After that I went and I sat on
soft cotton balls which I didn't
know what I saw? Well I saw
"I'll tell you what they are." "Oh
they?" "They are clouds and they
soft." So I went home after that.

Rachel No

A limerick

I once knew a man from Fibberish
Who always talked in gibberish.
He was small as a knob
But ate like a slob
So he always had to wear a bibberish!

Chris Curtis, 12
Elgin, Illinois

The bee

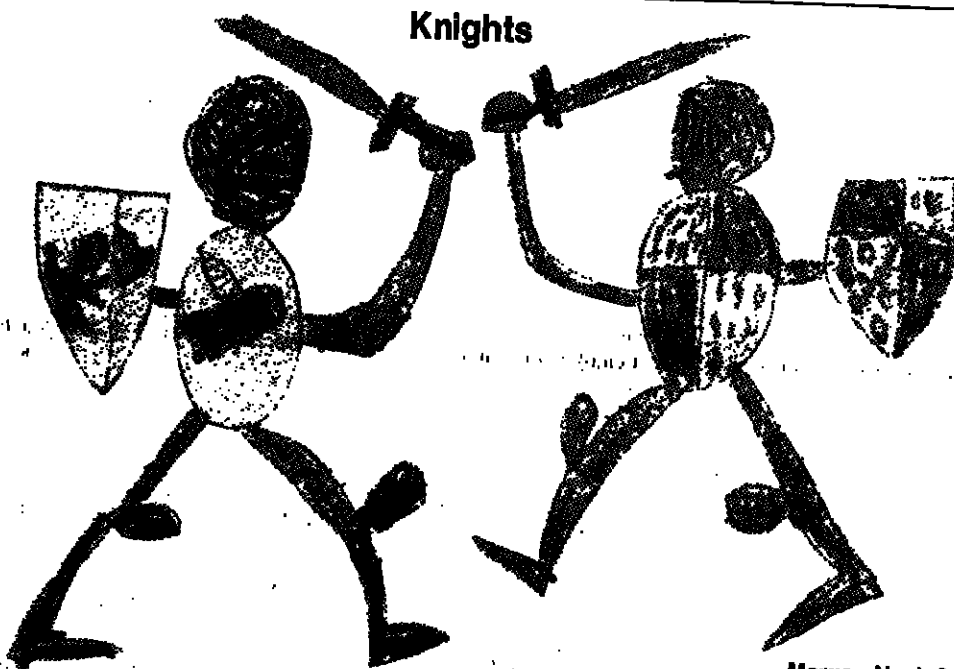
Bee, bee in the me
Come on down and
See me.

Daina Morley
San Diego, California

The climber



John S. ...
Glenview



Knights

Morgan Noel, 8
Hammond, Indiana

Salty the dog

Salty was a funny-looking dog. He had green and red hair that always stood up, and
one of his ears always stood up and one always fell down. All the dog children at school
called Salty Sick-Looking Salty. Even Salty's teacher was mean to him because of the
way he looked. She kept him after school for looking bad. Salty only had three friends.
Their names were Samantha (Sam for short), Tod, and Tim. Salty, Sam, Tod, and Tim
were in a club called The Pals. This week The Pals were trying to get other dogs to like
Salty. They had two plans. The first plan was to tell dogs to judge Salty by his character,
not his looks. But that did not work because everybody said how can we judge him
by his character if we can't see it, all we can see is his looks and they're awful. So The
Pals tried Plan Two: Plan Two was for Salty to invent a wonderful game that all the dog
children would like and then when everybody was done playing they would say that
Salty made it up. Plan Two worked. Everybody was amazed that such a bad-looking dog
could make up such a good game and from then on they judged Salty by his character.

Running City

In Running City nobody walks.
They run, which keeps the city running.
They run, they run, they run their feet
off.
But they don't care.
Shame on them.
I see feet left on the streets.
But they don't care.
Litter footings.

Beth Small, 8
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Follow along

Follow along,
Sing my song.
Walk along with me.
It makes you laugh.
It makes you smile.
Before you know it,
you've walked a mile.

Cindy Boink, 8
Liverpool, New York



Claverton Manor: very English on the outside...

English Manor bursts with old Americana

By Jack Goldfarb
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Bath, England
On our way to visit the American Museum
Guildhall, opened in 1775 - the same year the
American Revolution began. Inside, Joshua
Reynolds' huge portrait of George III glared
down at us. The Bathonian friend with me
jokingly remarked that the king wouldn't have
been too pleased with the idea of an American
museum in this city.

But 100,000 visitors a year to the world's only
museum of Americana outside the United
States have found it a splendid idea.

The American Museum at Claverton Manor
has been described as a "living history lesson"
and an "entertaining cultural bridge." It boasts
a valuable collection of American decorative
art, together with exhibits that interpret the
early history of the U.S.

Housed in a 150-year-old hilltop manor, the
museum, opened in 1961, consists of 30 rooms
surrounded by acres of greenery overlooking
the Limpley Stoke Valley. Most of the rooms,
arranged in chronological order, contain ar-
ticles from American homes of the late 17th to
mid-19th centuries. Furnishings, interior walls,
oven floorboards were shipped across the At-
lantic and painstakingly reconstructed to form
these handsome exhibits.

The rooms - parlors with Chippendale style
highboys and gracefully curved mahogany
chairs; dining rooms with Duncan Phyfe
pieces and massive fireplaces; bedrooms with
stonedecorated walls and canopied beds; and
a "burning room" with a four-poster for moth-
ers in childbirth - depict the domestic life-
styles of America's yesteryears, from Puritan
New England to Spanish New Mexico.

Exploring these chambers, the visitor feels
much like a guest browsing through a friend's
home. A "Please Touch" section encourages

children and blind persons to handle artifacts
like whale oil lamps, Indian dolls, waffle irons,
and arrowheads. And the feel of the American
past comes even nearer when visiting school-
children are invited to dress up in the mu-
seum's 18th-century costumes and stroll about
with their classmates.

Among the authentic interiors is the cozy,
candle-lit tavern that once belonged to William
Conkey of Massachusetts. Below the fireplace
lintel bearing the date "June ye 21st 1778"
(less than two weeks before the Declaration of
Independence was signed), tasty gingerbread
is baked daily in a beehive oven and offered to
visitors. George Washington enjoyed this same
delicacy - the recipe used belonged to his
mother.

The museum's country store is jam-packed
with the village needs of 18th-century rural
America: sugar loaf, patent medicines, cans of
biscuits, skirt hoops, bed-warming pans, high-
button shoes, gunpowder, gingham, and gaw-
gaws. The emporium-cum-post office is open
for business, but today's customers can only
buy souvenirs.

Another country store, this one in miniature,
is one of five popular American "Institutions"
reproduced in Lilliputian-size in the museum's
education center, a favorite place for children.
Fascinating models of an old-fashioned drug
store, barber shop, antiques store, and a clut-
tered attic astonish the viewer with their atten-
tion to the tiniest detail.

American craftsmanship in silver, pewter,
glass, and textiles is on display in showcases
throughout the museum. Among the silver ob-
jects is a handsome "cann" (mug) made by
Thomas Revore, brother of Paul and no un-
talented silversmith himself.

In the pewterware collection are several
18th-century pieces made by Thomas Billings,
a Providence pewterer, who once advertised
himself as "Young in life, and having a desire
to be employed as well as to please."

More than 50 patterns are represented in the
colorful assortment of quilts and hooked rugs,
treasured items of Americana which have re-
cently aroused much interest in Britain. The
museum will be sponsoring an exhibition on the
"American Quilt Tradition" in London this
summer in honor of the U.S. bicentennial.

On the spacious grounds of Claverton Manor,



...but pure Yankee on the inside

a group of evocative exhibits have been ap-
propriately placed in an outdoor setting: a Con-
estoga covered wagon, the "prairie schooner"
of pioneer days, a Pullman coach observation
platform of the kind used by touring presiden-
tial candidates, and a replica of a Cheyenne In-
dian tepee. Alive and growing well on the tidy
lawn is a traditionally-designed colonial
herb garden and an exact duplicate of George
Washington's Mount Vernon rose and flower
garden, complete with the eight-sided garden
house where his step-grandchildren went to
school.

The former stables of Claverton Manor have
been converted into a Gallery of Folk Art,
where the work of dozens of little-known ar-
tists has been preserved. Among the family por-
traits, weather-vanes, and sculptures, are a
number of "cigar store Indians," for many
generations of Americans a storefront land-
mark as familiar as the striped barber pole.

The American Museum was founded by two
American Anglophiles, the late John Judkyn
and Dr. Dallas Pratt. Mr. Judkyn, English-

born, became a U.S. citizen as a young man,
while Dr. Pratt spent much time in Britain as
a youth. Both agreed that the British public
knew too little about American history, art,
and culture - outside the image presented by
movies and television.

After acquiring Claverton Manor, a neo-classic
building of honey-colored local Bath stone,
the two men selectively gathered and shipped
a great quantity of American antiques to it.
Their enthusiasm spread to other donors, who
have since contributed hundreds of precious
pieces of Americana. The museum is con-
stantly expanding, adding rooms and acqui-
sitions each year.

Special programs are planned for the bicen-
tennial, including diorama scenes of the Amer-
ican Revolution, art exhibits, and films.

The museum is open daily from 2 to 5 p.m.,
from late March to late October. Ar-
rangements can be made for groups to visit in
other months (except January) upon appli-
cation. Hourly trains leave Paddington Station,
London, for Bath; the trip takes about 90 min-
utes.



Gingerbread fills the manor with spicy aroma. George Washington loved it!

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A new child star emerges at Olympics

By Larry Eldridge
Sports editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal
Show biz has upstaged competition in the 1976 Olympics just as it did four years ago, and once again a pixie-like teenager has emerged as the star attraction.

At Munich it was tiny Olga Korbut who leaped to fame through her unique blend of charm, poise, and child-like vulnerability. This time around it is 14-year-old Nadia Comaneci who has won the hearts of the world in almost identical fashion.

The Romanian youngster, who stands just under five feet and weighs only 88 pounds, awed them at the Forum all week long, electrifying the sellout crowds and bringing them to their feet time and again for standing ovations.

With her dark hair tied back in a beribboned pony tail, Nadia was the appealing child audiences everywhere love, and she had the crowd in the palm of her hand from the moment she stepped onto the floor. Then when she went into her routines she displayed a combination of strength, skill, body control, and artistry amazing for one of her years and size. She was absolutely dazzling — even reaching an unprecedented perfection, according to the judges, on a number of occasions.

Thus in addition to being by far the best entertainer on the floor, Nadia was also quite probably the best competitor — not that this really would have mattered. Olga certainly wasn't the best at Munich (you can look it up), but she is the one they all remember.

The sport involved here, if anyone really cares, is gymnastics. Very few people do care, though, as can be readily ascertained by taking a poll to name any other gymnast who ever competed for any country at any time.

In 1968 at Mexico City, for instance, one of the top stars of the entire games was a female gymnast who won four gold medals in a performance far exceeding that of Korbut four years later. Surely then, anyone interested in gymnastics as competition rather than as show business would have her name on the tip of his tongue.

Of course, you knew it all along, didn't you? How could anyone forget Vera Caslavskaya?

The ultimate proof that we're talking about something other than sport, however, came in the women's all-around finale here.

"Pint-size heavies tangle tonight," proclaimed the front page headline in one paper, accompanied by big pictures of Nadia and Olga plus a five-paragraph story explaining how this year's darling of the crowds was about to de-throne the 1972 queen.

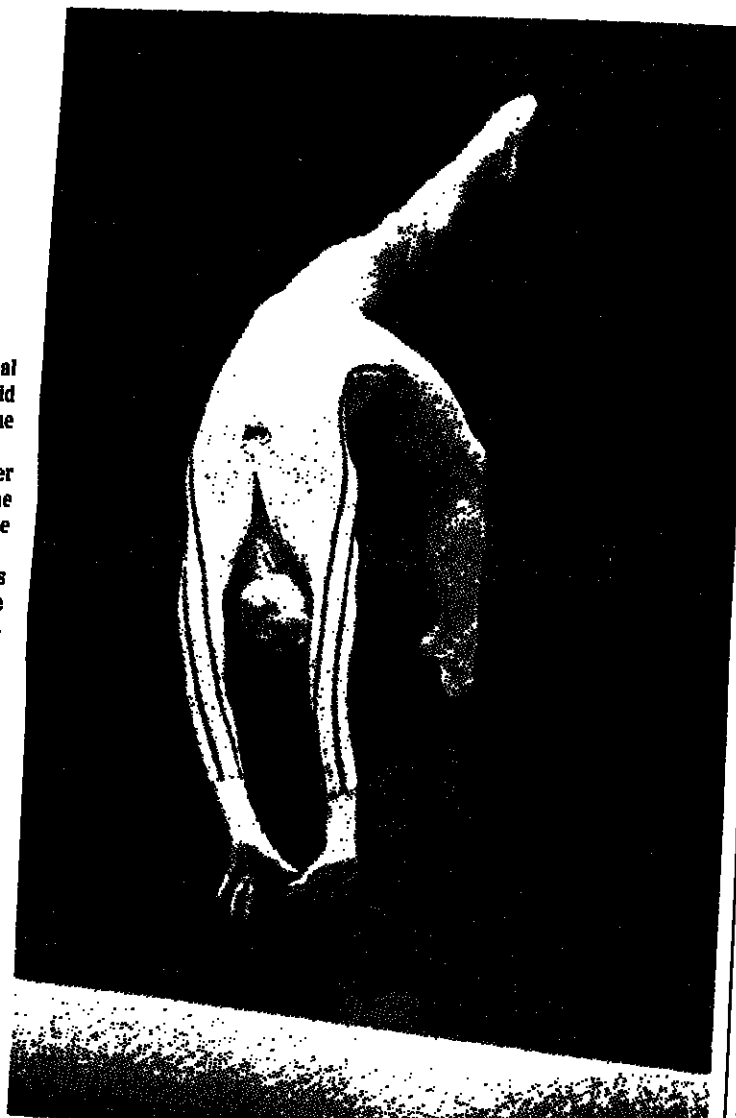
Olga was identified as the defending champion, although in fact she didn't even win a medal at Munich in this most prestigious of all gymnastic events, finishing a tear-filled seventh. Meanwhile, not once was there any mention of her Soviet teammate Ludmila Tourischeva, who only happened to be the defending gold medalist as well as Comaneci's chief competitor.

But this is quibbling over technicalities. Anyone who saw the all-around event knew full well that it was strictly a confrontation between the two doll-like charmers who know not only how to perform their routines but how to smile, wave, pose and generally milk the crowds for every last drop of applause.

There was great drama here too, for even while savoring Nadia's success one couldn't help feeling a pang for Olga. Now 21 and undoubtedly a better gymnast than when she won two gold medals at Munich, the Russian pixie who made herself another household name had to stoically carbon copy her own routines while watching her rival stage a virtual coronation.

In the midst of all these theatrics, Nadia won the gold medal with a nearly flawless performance including two more of those perfect 10.0 scores which first catapulted her to fame during the team competition.

Nellie Kim of the Soviet Union took the silver by the slimmest of margins.



Nadia Comaneci on the balance beam

AP photo

gins over Tourischeva, who won the bronze in her third and undoubtedly last Olympics.

The defending champion must have been bothered by the knowledge that under the emotional conditions prevailing at the Forum she couldn't possibly get a fair shake from the judges, but she accepted her defeat with great grace and dignity, closing out her performance with a spectacular display in the floor exercises. Then at the medal ceremony Ludmila broke precedent by walking around in front when her name was called and embracing the new champion before stopping up on her own "a very nice gesture."

Olga, by the way, finished fifth in the competition, though she'll undoubtedly be remembered as the runnerup, which of course she was in one silver in the all-around event — and never mind what those spoiled sport record books say.

Nadia, though, is this year's superstar, and despite her tender years she was equal to the role.

Even the defeated Russians were lavish in their praise of Nadia's ability, yet in answer to a question the Soviet coach, Larissa Latynina, said that "there's no question the judging was very emotional this year."

It is this emotional atmosphere along with the sometimes biased and nationalistic judging which continually raises the question of whether Olympic competition, they always sell out the stadiums, though, and go over big on TV for the worldwide multitudes who might not all be sports fans but who all enjoy a good show. For these reasons they are obviously here to stay, so we'll just have to live with the inequities they sometimes produce.

Down river on a raft

By Ed Rumml
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Maintaining a disciplined calm, we not at all when a neighbor suggested the Colorado River.

River running, it turns out, actually is a family sport in this part of the state and getting more popular by the day. It is not only lake boat and rubber raft riding most of the major rivers of the Southwest, they even do it on extended vacations. Some folks tackle the Colorado a day, while others take a week or more camping along the way, exploring the side rivers and swimming holes.

The picturesque Colorado winds through magnificent Grand Canyon and is a publicized and perhaps most dangerous in this part of the United States. The Rogue River, and Utah's Yampa, are gaining in popularity. Further, British Columbia's Fraser and others. Idaho's Salmon also lures boaters and vacationing river runners.

Of course, there's a lot more to it than doing it right, than putting a cork in the river and taking off. Beginners should start out by hiring a guide. And when you want an experienced hand to you the way — to get you outfitted and make all the arrangements — pay a touch with the American River Touring Association, based in Oakland, California. Its founder and president is Lou Elliott who now has his son, Bob, working with him.

Elliott pointed out that boats are used any more.

"It didn't take us long to find out that boats are much safer," he explained. "A raft just bounces off and keeps going."

River runners wear all sorts of gear. Elliott recommends loose-fitting jeans, shoes, long-sleeve shirts and a hat. And "The idea is to be comfortable," Elliott said. "But of course quick-drying clothes are more sense because you can't help get wet."

Some people who sign up for the Colorado River run, however, are disappointed. "They feel shortchanged because they expected more thrills on the rapids," he said. "You encounter white water only five or 10 miles on the Colorado, and even it's relatively tame. Where we guide our clients, no rapids ever tip over. In fact, it's impossible to tip a large raft."

The Elliotts can arrange trips on any of the gable river in the West, or they will take you down the Amazon. A lot depends, of course, how much you want to spend.

For example, a two-week excursion on the Colorado, through the Grand Canyon, costs less than \$550. A one-day trip costs less than \$1,600, but usually includes air fare and hotel. The guides are all accomplished river runners.

Orkney craftsmen revive the strawback chair

By Steve Libby
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Kirkwall, Orkney Islands

The great storms which roar across these desolate islands north of Scotland see to it that almost no trees grow here. Thus the Orkadians have no tradition of working in local wood. Wood must be brought in from Scotland for even the most mundane of purposes. The local fuel is peat.

This combination of strong winds and no wood, though, led Orkadians to make a distinctive kind of chair — the strawback. These chairs date back three centuries to when islanders needed protection from the icy drafts which swirled around, and often through, their primitive houses.

Orkadians had long used the only raw material available to them — straw from their black oats — for such items as pannier bags, called "kassies," which were slung on the sides of Orkney ponies as carryalls. Ropes, too, were made from the straw, as were baskets and mats. So Orkadians, an inventive and resourceful people out of necessity, devised a way to use it for protection when seated.

Originally, several full-length strands of straw were bound together from plaited bent grass from nearby dunes. These ropes were, in turn, bound together to form a circular basket with stiff sides which could be sat upon or, when tipped upside down, could be used to

carry peat from the stack outside the home to the fire which glowed in the middle of the earthen floor.

Still the device, handy as it was, did little to ward off the frigid drafts which pervaded the Orkneys in winter. So a chairback, made in the same way, was fashioned, and life suddenly became a bit more bearable.

A refinement was the addition of a hood, resembling an ancient Briton's coracle — that tiny handmade boat now equally rare in rural communities south, in the "big island." The hood kept drafts under control and helped to keep soot from the open rafters from falling on the head of the chair's occupant — the only chimney in the early homes being a hole in the roof. The devices were called "helded stools," and were the exclusive property of the master of the house.

Later, driftwood came into use for the seat and, sometimes, a drawer was added where the family could keep the Bible and other necessities.

Today, Orkney Island homes are as well insulated as any in the land, and the need for strawback chairs has vanished. But they are still prized possessions, handed down from generation to generation.

Not only Orkadians prize them as family heirlooms, though. The Queen Mother has several, and Princess Anne received one as a wedding present.

The chairs are still being made, though in small quantity. One firm established in 1887 —



Orkney draftsman plaits strawback chair

D. M. Kirkness of Kirkwall — is now a two-man business owned by Heynold Eanson. His order-books are full for the next two years. And a new source of the chairs, utilizing traditional methods, has opened on one of the Orkney's more remote islands.

George Mears, with backing from the Highlands and Islands Development Board, two years ago organized the Westray Strawback Chair Producers. Dr. Mears, aware the island of Westray's main occupations were fishing and farming, felt an alternative of lighter jobs

was necessary for men unable to handle more manual labor.

An instructor was brought in from Kirkwall, and a training class begun. Now a dozen Westray islanders are making strawback chairs, while island joiners provide wooden frames.

The chairs take a long time to make, and so are not inexpensive. They cost around \$140; a "helded stool" costs even more. A smaller, child's chair is priced at less than \$100. All are made by hand, whether in the Kirkwall "factory" or in the homes of islanders.

Thoughts of a man lost in a revolving door

By Gerald Priestland
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

I am one of those people who waste hours pushing desperately at doors clearly marked PUSH. I am absolutely no good at getting in or out of anything, or getting anything in or out of where it's meant to be.

The most immediate example I can think of is my purchase the other day of a new toothbrush and a razor and blades. I bought the shaving kit not because I really needed it (I've had my faithful scraper for years, but because I was getting bored with the crusty old outfit. I wanted something dashing and modern and youthful to make me feel how the mirror tells me I don't look.

So I suppose it was only just punishment for whatever deadly sins were involved in this trivial extravagance, that having thrown my old razor into the dustbin with a sneer, I couldn't get at the new one. I could see it, all right, neatly cocooned in plastic, rattling around with its cartridge of blades. But it wouldn't come out. I tore at it, wrenched at it, even tried to bite through to it with my teeth; but it remained inviolable.

Remembering my experiences with doors clearly marked PUSH, I told myself to be calm and examined the package at leisure, looking for lettering OPEN HERE, or at least for a weak spot. But not a clue.

I was just beginning to foam again when my 15-year-old daughter came in and showed me that if I took the bottom of the package in my left hand and the top of it in my right, and lifted with the right hand, the top of the box came off — as box lids commonly do.

Even so, it still took a pair of nail clippers to get the new toothbrush out of its survival capsule.

Whoever these people are who are dedicating their lives to preventing us from getting at what we have paid for, they are becoming more and more cunning. They began years ago with the too-small key for sardine tins (coupled with the breakthrough tag that snaps as you are winding the lid off). Then they introduced bumps on the edge of soup cans so that the can opener gets jammed.

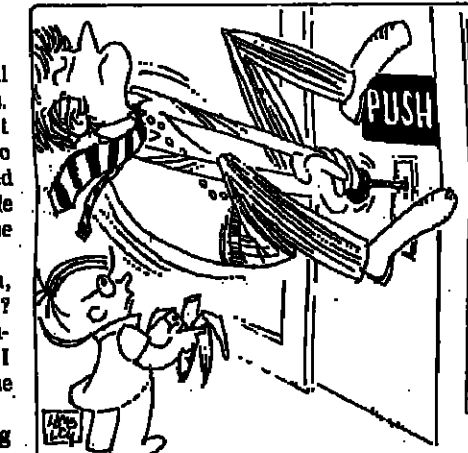
As I have illustrated, they are deep into the plastics trade. And one of their fondest dreams is to abolish the good old reliable glass milk bottle and switch us to non-openable waxed cardboard containers.

These containers are covered with helpful enticements: Pull back here and pour, it says. But if you do pull back here, it won't pour. It will just keep its mouth shut and refuse to yield a drop. I have sometimes been reduced to stabbing these stubborn objects with a table knife, and squeezing the milk out through the wound.

If nature can produce the infallible banana, why can't man make a milk carton that opens? (Ah, but nature carries off the World Unopenable Trophy with the invincible Brazil nut. I don't think I've ever yet been able to get one out of its shell intact.)

I can't manage doors, either. Revolving doors simply paralyze me. I stand there for minutes, waiting for them to calm down so that I can step in without getting my heels bumped. When I do get in, I can't get out — I go round and round getting faster and faster and very odd looks from commissionaires.

Quite ordinary doors, however, behave strangely at times, striking me on the chin when I open them or buffeting me on the behind as I pass. Those fire doors they put in corridors — actually to test if you're a gentleman and hold them open for ladies — they do that all the time.



Worst of all are car doors. No two cars have door handles in the same place, and what opens a door one day locks it tight the next.

My worst experience was in Naples recently. I had done the trip from the station to the museum, so when the time came to return I knew that the proper taxi fare was 1,000 lire — I had seen it on the meter when I paid. But my driver on the journey back was one of those jokers who don't turn the meter on and, when you complain, say it doesn't work.

This is communicated by one of those international sign-language gestures, a fanning motion of the hand with the fingers spread out.

We got to the station. How much? Two thousand lire. Nonsense! You know perfectly well, and I know perfectly well, that the fare is one thousand lire — here! I crushed the note into his hand, reached for the door and wrenched the handle. Obligingly the window opened. I thrust an arm out and tried to turn the outside knob. But it was locked.

Still trying to retain the advantage of the last word, I grabbed at the handle on the other side. It came off. The driver let in his clutch and moved away again. "Very well then," he said with relief, "I take you back to museum." The other 1,000 lire was the cost of getting lost.

Rugby: hunting for Lions in Britain

By David Parry-Jones
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Horses for courses is a sound sporting maxim. It helps explain why the Welsh stable provides the coach for Britain's Lions rugby touring side which visits New Zealand next summer intent on preserving its unbeaten Test series record of this decade.

The chosen man is John Dawes, coach to the Wales XV for two years but more importantly the captain who led the 1971 Lions, also in New Zealand, to their first victorious overseas Test rubber since the 18th century.

Just before he retired Dawes underlined his skilful generalship by captaining a Barbarians side which defeated Kirkpatrick's 1973 New Zealand tourists in Britain, a team which had been good enough to hold its own with the four Home Countries in the International matches.

A business representative who won 22 caps for Wales in the centre, Dawes succeeded

Clive Rowlands as his country's national coach in 1974. Since then Wales has won eight out of 11 Tests, twice with a rare Grand Slam (wins over Australia, England, Scotland and Ireland) last winter.

"As a coach in a representative situation," he says, "I believe my prime task is to instill confidence — in particular the confidence to accept a risk in order to achieve something."

Since Dawes takes for granted the necessity for forward party or dominance to obtain good possession, his sentiment applies mainly to back play.

"For example instead of a center under pressure in midfield doing the safe thing and to release the ball to a teammate in a safer position — no defender can run as fast as the ball back play."

"Running from full back is another example, though support players must align themselves so that when the full back is challenged he is

provided with options such as the long pass into midfield."

Rowlands, who was captain of the 1968 Lions, says the "deployment" may be stretched, sparse and easy to penetrate. Such a manoeuvre may pay after an unsuccessful kick at goal by opponents.

The coach has about ten months to identify and choose the men to provide that kind of adventurous rugby, since the tour party is likely to be named next spring. For assessments of players outside southern England and Wales manager-elect, Scottish selector George Burroughs, captain of the 1974 Lions on their unbeaten tour of South Africa.

But the main responsibility will fall on the coach himself, so that, ten months very hard preparatory labour lies ahead for the former London Welsh RFC captain. He may have to view rugby, in many parts of Britain, as much

as six nights a week (besides maintaining momentum of his Welsh team).

How do you spot potential Lions? watch your man, at the expense of everything else, for 20 minutes. Of course it means you stop enjoying rugby as entertainment and becomes a job of work.

If Dawes can assemble the right party there is no doubt that he will coach it well. His sure in British rugby is second to none and a relative youth (he is 35) means that there will be few members of his side against whom he has not played.

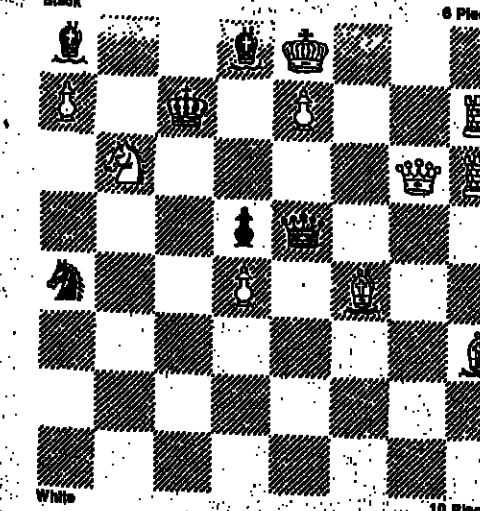
New Zealand have a testing series in South Africa this August to refine and polish their side to greet the Lions. But even a favourable tour will scarcely shake John Dawes' conviction that as they were found waiting in the wings so it will be again in 1977.

But he is more than a mere competitor. "I course I want to beat New Zealand," he says firmly. "But I also want my players to love the field with a good feeling."

chess

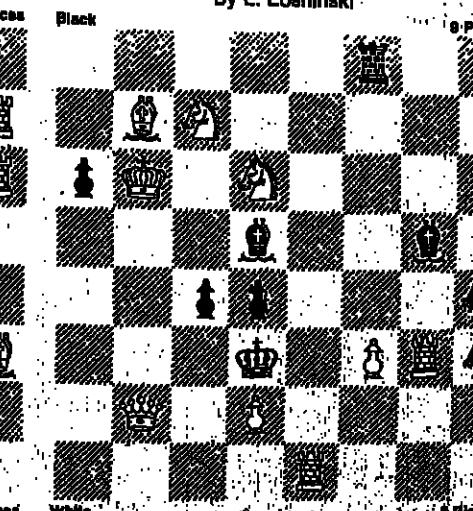
By Frederick R. Chevallier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6806
By Edoer Holladay



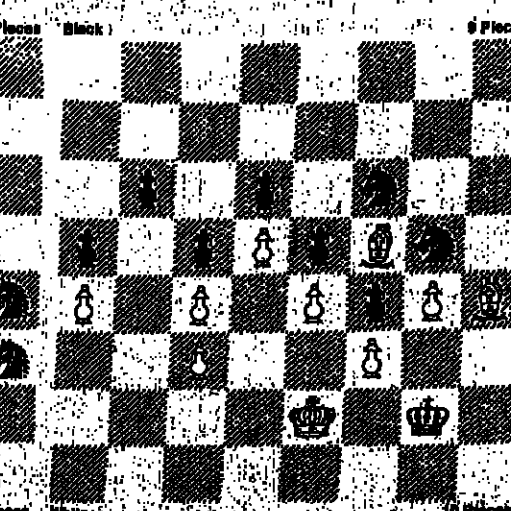
White to play and mate in two.
(Especially contributed to The Christian Science Monitor by a leading U.S. problem composer.)

Problem No. 6807
By L. Loshinski



White to play and mate in three.
(First prize, Bulletin U.S.R. Central Chess Club, 1975.)

End-Game No. 2256



Black to play and win.
(Dortmund, 1975; Russian championship, From Corine Mandel.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 6804: R-K2
No. 6806: 1. Q-B7 threatens 2 P-B4ch
1. R-K1ch; 2 B-PxR
1. R-B6; 2 P-K4ch
1. B-B2; 2 KxhPch
1. B-B3; 2 QxPch
End-Game No. 2256: After Black's R-KR2, White almost played 1 R-Q6ch, and then comes R-R3; 2 QxRch; Kt-B; 3 R-K6; P-B4ch; 4 K-R3, Qxhch; 5 P-K4, B-B4 mate!

arts/books

David Frost's dazzling world

New films, Nixon TV interviews — and more

By David Sterritt

New York

David Frost has started warning up for the "biggest ever" assignment in his TV career — a series of unprecedented interviews with former President Richard M. Nixon.

But Frost never does just one thing at a time. So he is also preparing the American release of his family-film Cinderella story, "The Slipper and the Rose."

This and his Britisher is beating the drum — or, in his words, "beating the 12-string guitar" — for a new movie about a black American called "Leadbelly."

Since "Leadbelly" was the most imminent of these events, it formed the first focus of our conversation recently in Frost's elegant New York hotel suite (complete with Arabian chintzware on the coffee table). Frost served as executive producer of the film, and couldn't be more "proud to be associated with it."

"It's a triumphant story of how one man stayed his own man in the most adverse of circumstances," explains the enthusiastic advocate. "As [director] Gordon Parks says, it's a



Mr. Frost

musical version of 'Sounder,' not a musical version of 'Mandingo.'

"It seemed to me to be a terrific story, this incredible contrapuntal thing of a man on the chain gang for murder twice, yet still retaining the sensitivity to create and develop such songs as 'Good Night Irene' and 'Midnight Special' and all the others."

"Leadbelly is an American legend and a legend for all Americans. He has been a formative influence on everybody from Pete Seeger to Bob Dylan, and Mick Jagger was telling me the other day how influenced he was by Leadbelly's music. But he hasn't yet achieved the position he deserves in the musical hall of fame, and I hope the movie will help him do that."

Frost earnestly tells me that "Leadbelly" was "the only picture to get a standing ovation at the Dallas Film Festival," and notes that the same thing happened at the Philadelphia filmfest. Advance reviews were also good, he continues.

In readying for his next major project, the Nixon interviews, Frost has begun "extra reading." After assembling a research team he will plunge into full-scale preparation, with the actual interview to be taped in November and December. Editing will take place in January of next year, with "worldwide simultaneous release, here and in 60 other countries" scheduled for next February and March.

"The great thing is, we can discuss everything," Frost explains, detailing his agreements with Mr. Nixon. "The marvelous thing about the terms of the arrangement is that I have sole control of content and editing. Mr. Nixon has no right to know any of the questions in advance, nor to see any of the edited programs before they're broadcast. The journalistic freedom is total."

Interestingly, Mr. Nixon did not seek any kind of editorial control during negotiations with Frost. "There was no debate or dispute about it at all," reports the popular TV personality. "Why? I think it was partially because I interviewed all the candidates back in '68 and edited all the interviews. . . . Nixon felt his interview had been fairly edited, and I think he's had that feeling relatively rarely."

"The other reason is probably his realization that unless the independent bona fides were totally established, the programs would have no impact. If it were seen as Nixon's apologia, it wouldn't work."

Will the interviews amount to more than an apologia by the former president, as some critics suggest? "I think he's had time to retrospect," responds Frost, "and I think he wants to say more than he's ever said before. He wants to take a deep breath and take one over-

all, demanding look back at his life. I never do anything like this again. And I then try to build a new life. What that means, I have no idea, because in the two months we've had I haven't asked him substantive questions — I want to wait until the case is rolling."

"I think he does want to say more. And there is some question that he doesn't answer. This is an added discipline. . . . The vision is very potent at demonstrating to people and aren't answering the questions."

Frost acknowledges that opposing forces, public pressure will be on him — to be "tough" on the former president, or to be "easy" on a man who has "suffered enough." There are, he agrees, "a million reactions to Nixon. The unanimous one is that everybody has questions they'd like to ask him, from the White House to the tape to goodness knows who else."

"No doubt I will never manage to ask questions that everyone would ask. . . . But one just has to blaze the basis of one's own attitude and Monday-morning quarterbacking. One never prepare oneself for all the questions people might be thinking about. People come up to me and say, 'I hope you're going to be a really tough interviewer.' I will say, 'The next time you see him, tell him I still believe him.' Someone says, 'This is history.'"

Besides his perennial interviewing, Frost has become increasingly involved in filmmaking during the past couple of years. His next release will be "The Slipper and the Rose," which has already had considerable success in England. He came up with the original idea for this family-film Cinderella adaptation when a friend remarked that there were never more friends he could take his family to and enjoy himself.

Taxi Driver's dismal journey

By David Sterritt

Taxi Driver is the latest film by Martin Scorsese, the skyrocketing young director who gave us "Mean Streets" and "Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore." Surpassing each of these in artistic ingenuity and cinematic insight even as it freezes your nerves with shrieks of lonesome despair, its story — a sort of "through a windshield darkly" — is, I think, compassionate. Yet it is the nastiest masterpiece in years, an articulate cry for understanding that nearly drowns in the blood and tears of midcentury decay.

Aside from the "Taxi Driver" climax, however, with its moments of ultraglamorous trick effects, Mr. Scorsese handles his explicit images of urban decadence with the same thoughtfulness and seriousness that have characterized responsible films on other unpleasant subjects, such as war crimes. The picture's pedigree lies with the fiction tradition, not the documentary, and this helps to explain some of its excesses.

Rather, one senses that Mr. Scorsese hopes to break through the I've-seen-it-all-shell of

even the most jaded moviegoer, shocking us into a horrified awareness of what is hidden right now in the vice-ridden tenements of every big city. Such passionate muckraking may appall us. But it can hardly be called trivial or (despite its limited viewpoint) unrealistic.

The story centers on Travis Bickle, a cipher — ex-Marine, not much education, tough talker, nice smile, oddly winning way with the ladies when he manages to break through his shroud of loneliness.

As we get to know him better, we learn that he is a desperate misfit, traveling compulsively through an internal city as teeming with misery and corruption as his own entrapping skull. Fascinated and repelled, we watch New York with him and through him, feeling his frustration, observing his anger, being finally stunned by the cathartic burst of violence that becomes his hideous cry of rage and hopeless plea for help.

Though it is a dismal journey, the focus stays steadily on Travis himself, probing his emotions and suggesting social roots for the ills that beset him and those around him.

Fiction: suspenseful 'Company'

The Company, by John Ehrlichman. New York: Simon and Schuster, \$18.95, \$8.95. London: Collins, £8.95.

By Arnold Beichman

This suspenseful first novel has — not surprisingly, considering who wrote it — a Nixon-like President, a Johnson-like President, a Helms-Colby-like CIA director, a Hoover-like FBI director, a Kissinger-like assistant for national security affairs, a Bay of Pigs-like disaster and dialogue that sounds like the Watergate tapes. The climax is a Watergate-in-the-making.

Just in case there's somebody who doesn't know, the author was assistant to President Nixon for domestic affairs from 1969 until his dismissal because of the Watergate disclosures. While awaiting a court verdict on his future, he has transformed his experience and his intimate knowledge of the Washington scene into a swift-moving novel, one in which there is no Beowulf, only Grandis. The two most unpleasant characters are President

Richard Monckton and Dr. Carl Tessier, the Communist-infiltrated Attorney General of State. And, unbelievably, there is no hard violence, torture, murders, shootings or other mayhem; no big sex scenes, no quasi-Freudian psychology. As square as a Sherlock Holmes story and as fascinating.

What makes "The Company" (about the CIA) fun to read is that you can tell the players without a score-card. There are several moral lessons in this novel — distortions, perhaps, of reality; there are no good guys in Washington; everybody is just awful, and corrupted by a craving for power. A Chief Executive is a man who, no matter what he does, is always in need of information which his underlings prevent him from obtaining. Secret intelligence and police agencies are more powerful than an elected official like the President.

Professor Beichman teaches United States government and politics at the University of Massachusetts-Boston.

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education

Young people at risk

By Edward Harrison
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Since the days of Dick Whittington and his cat, young people have been lured to London and other big cities in search of fame and fortune. They have always faced a risk and in many cases disappointment as well.

With increased unemployment, particularly among school-leavers, the problem presented by disillusioned young people trying to make ends meet in London is growing rapidly. Local authorities and voluntary organizations working in the city center are now so concerned about the dangers being faced by these rootless young men and women that they have given the "Dick Whittington phenomenon" a new name — "mobile young people at risk."

The risks are many. They include the traditional ones that young women, some of them only 14 or 15 years of age, could in desperation have to turn to prostitution to get money for the essentials of life.

There are also newer risks. In London there has recently been an increase in instances of male prostitution, and there is the ever present drug threat.

Apart from occasional statistics, there are no figures on how many youngsters there might be living off their wits in London.

Any estimates are almost undoubtedly underestimates. Young homeless people are discouraged from using the night shelters and lodging houses used by the older dossers, or they have no wish to use them, and their exis-

tence is therefore not accurately reflected in studies of lodging house residents.

Also, young people do not in general make application for local authority housing, either through ignorance or embarrassment or because they consider it futile. Many young people make do by drifting around staying with friends for short periods of time or squatting.

Many of the young people will have come from the other cities of Britain. Glasgow, according to one voluntary working party looking into the problem, "virtually exports young people south," and according to police records in Liverpool, in one year 488 boys and 587 girls were reported missing from home.

In another report it was claimed that from the Merseyside town of Kirkby — population 60,000 — no fewer than 200 young people under 17 years old were reported missing in one year.

Not all young people from the provinces will gravitate to London. Many, particularly those who leave home after a family row, will move no further than twenty miles from home and stay with a relative. Others, missing their home comforts will return within a few days. Although it might be a minority who make a complete break with their families, they are the ones who will head for the anonymity of the big city.

While there are a number of organizations which offer help, counseling, and even a discreet service to allow young people to contact parents to reassure them that they are all right, the main problem faced by everybody



Piccadilly Circus, midnight

By John Parrott

London is a magnet for homeless young people

trying to help in the situation is lack of information.

No one is really sure why young people gravitate toward London. No one knows how long a young person, on average, stays away from home. No one really knows how the young people at risk are first presented with the dangers and how they can best resist them. Most important no one is really clear why most of them leave home in the first place.

There are no simple answers. It is well known that nationally there are far fewer job opportunities than there have been for many years. This leaves young people bored and res-

tless. The traditional family structure is weaker than it has been. In many cases young people leave home where both parents are working during the day and have little time for their children, or have completely separated.

But whatever answers are found to these problems, whatever temporary accommodation is provided for young people and whatever advice is given to them about life away from home, London is bound to remain the attraction it did in the days of Dick Whittington and ambitious young people will not be persuaded otherwise.

Edward Harrison is wellknown as a British journalist and broadcaster.

Summertime reading: 'parents make marvellous teachers'

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Most educators agree that it is the rare child indeed who should not spend part of the summer reading and writing. Yet, family after family provide no time or place for children to formally address themselves during these long summer days to some serious reading as well as to do some writing which can be corrected and if necessary re-written.

Summer is an excellent time for parents to help children read the books they think are im-

Comment

portant. This may mean family reading of classics which meant so much to parents, or the study of non-fiction in areas of particular interest to child and parent.

I talked once to an ultra-conservative congressman and his wife who were decrying the fact that the local schools where they sent their children had not given them the "proper history books to read."

I asked, naturally, if the parents had not secured what they considered to be the "proper" books from the local public library and supervised such important reading. They merely repeated their criticism of the public schools and their own, that their children were missing the best books.

A helping hand

Whatever you think it is important for your children to read you can help them read this summer. Some children may appreciate making a contest of summer reading and hope for prizes after so many books read. For other children such a plan might seem foolish in the extreme and they would appreciate at least one parent joining them in reading on a specific topic in some depth.

For example, a junior high student may know that the Civil War is going to be a large part of his next year's social studies and he is interested in reading all he can about one or more aspects of this war, or about one or two of the important people.

Some students may read and love one book by an author — and then discover that he has

written 35 other books. For them a summer joy would be to read all 35!

And there are some children, whom parents have allowed not to do any summer or "outside" reading before, who will greet the announcement that this summer is to be a summer of reading with more than a groan of protest. For them, a certain amount of coercive discipline may be necessary: "Before you go out to (the pool/baseball diamond/ride your horse) you must read so many pages and then tell me the gist of what you have read."

Writing projects

While some parents have always expected summer reading, the suggestion that every child should do some writing this summer may surprise many parents. And many moms and dads may argue that they don't know enough to teach writing.

Well, you really do. Just ask for a paragraph either on a subject you dictate or on a topic suggested by your youngster. Read the paragraph and decide if it could be handled better. For example, could the sentences be arranged differently to bring out the meaning more quickly? Is the punctuation meaningful? Is the spelling accurate? Is the penmanship exemplary? Has some information been left out that should have been included?

The next day give your youngster back the paragraph he wrote and ask that it be re-written, correcting as many things as you think he can handle, all at one sitting. Repeat this the following day and the next if necessary until the

paragraph is clearly stated, clearly written, and grammatically accurate.

As soon as that paragraph is done to your satisfaction, ask for a second paragraph and repeat the corrections, hoping later in the summer to be able to enjoy reading interesting, full stories, fairly error free.

Many children also would love to read some poetry along with their stories and non-fiction. There are excellent anthologies put together for children, and the local public library can help you locate these. Also, instead of writing a paragraph, try writing a poem. This, too, can receive critical adult attention for several readings. It is the rare poet who does not do his own re-writing many many times.

It is the rare child who does not love to be read aloud to. And quiet summer evenings seem a good time for parents to plan to read a novel or play aloud to their children. A family might decide to require that the children read Lamb's account of one of Shakespeare's comedies, and then read aloud the original text.

Putting it in writing
Written paragraphs might come from this evening reading and help with comprehension and a deeper understanding of the many nuances in both the use of words and the play action.

But each family should decide for itself how it is going to arrange for reading time. Yet almost nothing is more important than the development of good reading and writing skills — and parents make marvellous teachers.

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French/German

Carter : quel genre de président serait-il ?

par John Dillin
Correspondent du
Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta Jimmy Carter serait un président opiniâtre, travailleur, innovateur, qui se battrait contre le Congrès, ou quiconque résisterait à son programme.

Ce point de vue d'une présidence éventuelle Carter ressort de douzaines d'interviews avec des politiciens de Géorgie, des fonctionnaires, des amis et des collègues qui le connaissent bien.

« Ce sera un président très actif », dit Zell Miller, le sous-gouverneur de Géorgie, qui a travaillé en étroite collaboration avec M. Carter au Sénat de cet Etat dans le parti démocrate.

« C'est un homme extrêmement combatif, un homme très obstiné. Quand il présente un programme qui est d'après lui, le meilleur possible... il s'élève des montagnes pour le faire aboutir. »

Ceux qui le connaissent le mieux disent qu'un mandat présidentiel de Carter comporterait probablement :

- De l'opiniâtreté et de la ténacité qui feroient de lui l'un des chefs d'état les plus intransigeants depuis plusieurs décennies.
- Un président travailleur qui commencerait à s'occuper des affaires officielles dès 7 h. 15 du matin et ne ferait une pause que pour manger un sandwich (en général du fromage au piment et du pain complet) et boire une boisson non alcoolisée pour son déjeuner.
- La critique acerbe du piston, des projets qui sont créés de toute pièce, particulièrement de ceux qui ont leur origine dans le corps d'armée du Génie de l'armée américaine.
- Le soutien ferme des programmes de l'environnement.

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Traduction d'extraits de l'article paraissant page 18

- Une approche dure, la réduction à sa plus simple expression du budget de la défense nationale ; la réduction du nombre des généraux et des amiraux.
- De nombreux postes élevés seraient donnés aux noirs.
- Une insistance plus grande que prévue sur les affaires étrangères, où il ferait tous ses efforts pour renforcer les alliances avec l'Europe et le Japon.
- Un désir de laisser le souvenir d'un président décidé à la manière de Harry Truman.

L'ex-officier de marine Carter adopte pour sa façon de gouverner un abord de « commandant de sous-marin ». Sa main saisisse fermement les commandes. Il attribue une position de « prise en charge » vis-à-vis du corps législatif, des membres du cabinet et des bureaucrates.

En tant que gouverneur, M. Carter prenait bien conseil, disait ses collègues, mais il restait lui-même — avec son propre sentiment de direction et de but.

« Il ne marchanderait pas le vrai principe », dit M. Bolton.

En tant que gouverneur, beaucoup de législateurs et de simples citoyens éprouvaient un ressentiment amer contre M. Carter — et certains pensent que cela pourrait arriver de nouveau s'il devenait président.

M. Carter fit une campagne plutôt conservatrice pour le poste de gouverneur. Il sollicita les électeurs de George Wallace. (Il lui aurait été impossible de remporter la victoire sans eux.)

Un choc ondulatoire balaya toute la Géorgie quand le gouverneur Carter, nouvellement élu, sembla faire un revirement. Dans son discours d'inauguration il dit :

« Je vous le dis tout à fait franchement, le temps de la discrimination raciale est révolu... Aucun pauvre, paysan, faible ou noir ne devrait jamais

avoir à porter le fardeau additionnel d'être privé de l'occasion de recevoir une éducation, un emploi ou la simple justice. »

Puis M. Carter monta sur la législature de la Géorgie comme un cowboy texan sur un destrier. Au lieu d'un coup de coude ici, d'un compromis par là — comme les gouverneurs qui l'avaient précédé — il piqua des éperons et sembla presque jouir de la bataille.

Les exemples de positions prises sans compromis sont nombreux.

Une fois, quand le gouverneur Carter lutta pour faire passer l'un des aspects de son plan de réorganisation pour la Géorgie, des auxiliaires vinrent l'informer qu'un sénateur important pouvait basculer de leur côté. La seule condition requise était que le père du sénateur reçoive une promotion relativement insignifiante dans la voirie.

M. Carter refusa.

Le sénateur Julian Bond, un critique de Carter, dit :

« Il n'obtient pas le genre de plan de réorganisation qu'il souhaitait à cause de son attitude. C'était : "Comme je l'entends, ou rien. Comme je l'entends, ou pas du tout." »

« Ce serait le genre de gars qui vous convoque à son bureau, presque avec arrogance, et dit : "Voici. C'est ce que j'ai. Faites ceci." Et on répond : "C'est une voie à deux sens — vous donnez et vous recevez." Il n'aimait pas céder. »

Si le Congrès refusait un projet important de Carter, ceux qui le connaissent disent qu'il n'hésiterait pas à faire appel directement au peuple.

Par exemple, si un sénateur important entrave un projet de Carter, peut-être dans un comité, M. Carter pourrait fort bien prendre l'avion présidentiel, se rendre dans l'Etat du sénateur et y faire un discours important, en insistant

sur le fait que leur sénateur entrave la marche du progrès.

En effet, dit l'un des observateurs, Carter : « Jimmy penserait que le Congrès, la presse et même la bureaucratie jusqu'à un certain point, ne servent qu'à le séparer du peuple. Et il ne peut approuver ou désapprouver ce que nous faisons que quel que ce soit devant nous ; notre corps nous rapporte l'état du peuple. »

Le refus de M. Carter de se plier sous les pressions de ses collègues politiques a valu la réputation d'être obstiné et d'être intransigeant — une réputation qui, nous entendons parler si souvent, de nos jours, est souvent déformée.

L'ami et le conseiller de Carter, Charles Kirbo, dit que si M. Carter, d'opinion cela n'a pas été un handicap dans ses relations avec le Congrès.

« Jimmy est obstiné d'une manière intelligente — non de façon à sa propre défaite... »

« Il a été dans la législature. La promesse est quelque chose que nous faisons environ 30 minutes avant que la législature ne lève la séance. Si vous commencez par la compromission le projet serait compromis d'avance. »

M. Carter a critiqué le président Ford pour sa série de vetos ; mais en tant que gouverneur, M. Carter a également utilisé sa signature comme un système de pression sur les législateurs.

Malgré son succès facile lors de la convention démocratique, de grands doutes subsistent aux Etats-Unis au sujet de ce nouveau visage venu du sud.

Même ceux qui le connaissent le mieux admettent que l'on ne peut pas tout prédire au sujet de la conduite d'un homme ayant la charge la plus haute de la nation.

Il est à souhaiter que l'on en apprenne beaucoup pendant les trois mois qu'il va suivre pour aider les électeurs à se faire une opinion juste.

D'une manière ou d'une autre, nous recevons constamment des messages du monde qui nous entoure.

« Notre amour pour nos ennemis doit être tout à fait le même que celui que nous avons pour nos amis. »

Comment est-il possible de suivre littéralement de telles instructions ? C'est possible parce que, comme cela est clairement implicite par les œuvres de Jésus et que la Science Chrétienne le rend explicite, l'homme est ce que le premier chapitre de la Bible dit qu'il est : l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu. La haine, la vengeance, les abus ne caractérisent pas le reflet de Dieu. Ils sont irréels et apparaissent sur la scène humaine comme de simples apparences que nous avons tout droit de rejeter comme insubstantielles. Quand nous rejetons vraiment l'apparence et acceptons ce qui est spirituellement réel, nous nous trouverons en train d'être aimés et d'aimer sans effort. Si le message dit : « C'est un ennemi », nous agissons du point de vue de la compréhension, non à partir de la simple apparence, et notre réaction sera en accord avec ce que nous savons être spirituellement vrai, non avec ce que nous pouvons voir physiquement.

L'homme, en tant que ressemblance de Dieu, ou reflet spirituel, est bien portant, non malade. Il reflète l'ordre, l'harmonie et la perfection de son Père-Mère Dieu. L'étudiant de la Science Chrétienne a trouvé par expérience que, dans la mesure où il comprend son statut spirituel et s'en réjouit, tout ce qui est faux physiquement est corrigé de la façon la plus pratique et la plus réaliste. Les témoignages de guérison paraissent dans les périodiques de la Science Chrétienne et leur contrepartie verbale aux réunions du mercredi soir dans les églises de la Science Chrétienne peuvent être une évidence convaincante de la véracité de ce fait pour le chercheur.

Il en est de même au sujet de nos finances. Jésus a dit : « Considérez comment croissent les lis des champs : ils ne travaillent ni ne filent ; cependant je vous dis que Salomon même, dans toute sa gloire, n'a pas été vêtu comme l'un d'eux. » L'homme, en tant qu'image de Dieu, reflète la nature de sa source infiniment bonne. Nous pouvons avoir besoin de travailler pour notre pain quotidien ; mais puisque le bien est déjà notre parce que nous sommes les enfants spirituels de Dieu, notre réaction envers le besoin n'est pas de créer du bien pour nous-mêmes ou pour les autres, mais de démontrer le bien déjà spirituellement à portée de la main. Cela supprime la peine de notre travail et nous apporte la joie de voir la bonté de

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

La réaction juste

Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne et dont l'œuvre de vie a été d'aider les autres à suivre la voie du maître Chrétien, a écrit :

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Dieu se dérouler au sein de Son royaume.

Si le message dit qu'il y a un temps pour que le bien se manifeste et un temps pendant lequel nous ne devons pas nous attendre à beaucoup de bien, nous pouvons réagir en partant du point de vue que tout le bien de Dieu est à portée de la main, ici et maintenant, qu'il n'augmente ni ne diminue jamais suivant le temps, l'heure ou le calendrier. Alors nous pourrions ouvrir avec joie pour découvrir ce bien, en jouir, élargir notre vision du bien et celle des autres et faire les pas qui conduisent à sa démonstration dans les affaires humaines.

Réagir justement à tout message ou à toute situation qui se présente et voudrait sembler nous limiter, c'est percevoir l'amour, le bien-être, les ressources et l'utilité qui sont inhérents à notre nature spirituelle. C'est ainsi que nous trouvons la joie de vivre.

Matthieu 5:44; 'Miscellaneous Writings', p. 11; Matthieu 6:28, 29.

Christian Science, prononcer 'kristienn' semaine

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec le Ciel des Écritures », de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Die richtige Reaktion

In irgendeiner Form werden wir von der Welt um uns her dauernd angesprochen. Jemand sagt uns oder läßt uns merken, daß er dem, was wir tun, zustimmt oder nicht zustimmt; unser Körper berichtet uns über seinen Zustand — daß wir krank oder gesund sind; der Saldo auf unserem Bankkonto bestätigt uns, daß wir genügend oder zuwenig Geld haben. Und so geht es weiter, wenn wir dieses oder jenes tun müssen. Worauf es jedoch wirklich und in erster Linie ankommt, ist nicht, was uns mitgeteilt wird, sondern wie wir darauf reagieren!

Betrachten wir einmal folgende vier Punkte im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft: was andere über uns denken, was unser Körper uns mitteilt, was der Saldo unseres Bankkontos uns bestätigt und welchen Begriff wir von der Zeit haben.

Christus Jesus, der höchste Wegweiser für den Christlichen Wissenschaftler, betonte in seinen Unterweisungen, wie wir denen begegnen sollen, die uns nicht leiden mögen. Seine Worte könnten nicht deutlicher sein: „Segnet, die euch fluchen; tut

Ausdruck bringen und daß sie uns entgegengebracht wird. Wenn uns eingeflüstert wird, daß wir einen „Feind“ hätten, werden wir vom Standpunkt des Verständnisses, nicht bloßer Erscheinung aus handeln. Unsere Reaktion wird dann mit dem übereinstimmen, was wir als geistig wahr erkennen, nicht mit dem, was wir physisch sehen mögen.

Der zu Gottes Ebenbild geschaffene Mensch, oder Seine geistige Widerspiegelung, ist gesund, nicht krank; er spiegelt die Ordnung, Harmonie und Vollkommenheit seines Vater-Mutter Gottes wider. Der Christliche Wissenschaftler hat durch Erfahrung gelernt, daß in dem Verhältnis, wie er seinen geistigen Zustand erkennt und sich dessen freut, all das, was physisch verkehrt ist, auf die praktischste und realistischste Art und Weise berichtigt wird. Die in den Zeitschriften der Christlichen Wissenschaft veröffentlichten und auf den Mittwochenabendsammlungen der christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirchen abgegebenen Heilungszeugnisse können für den Suchenden ein überzeugender

Beweis dafür sein, daß dies wahr ist.

Dasselbe gilt für unsere finanzielle Lage. Jesus sagte: „Schauet die Lilien auf dem Felde, wie sie wachsen: sie arbeiten nicht, auch spinnen sie nicht. Ich sage euch, daß auch Salomo in aller seiner Herrlichkeit nicht bekleidet gewesen ist wie derselben eine.“ Als Gottes Ebenbild spiegelt der Mensch das Wesen seines unendlichen guten Ursprungs wider. Wir mögen arbeiten müssen, um unser tägliches Brot zu verdienen. Aber da uns, als den geistigen Kindern Gottes, das Gute bereits gehört, reagieren wir auf unsere Bedürfnisse nicht so, als ob wir versuchen müßten, das Gute für uns und andere zu schaffen, sondern wir demonstrieren das Gute, das bereits geistig vorhanden ist. Das nimmt unserer Arbeit die Mühsal und bringt uns die Freude der Entfaltung im Reiche der Güte Gottes.

Wenn die Einflüsterung kommt, daß es Zeiten gebe, wo wir Gutes und Taten, wo wir nicht viel Gutes erwarten können, so können wir darauf von dem Standpunkt aus reagieren, daß alles göttlich Gute uns hier und jetzt zur Verfügung steht, daß es niemals daran arbeiten, das Gute zu entdecken, uns an ihm freuen, unseren eigenen Begriff von ihm und den anderer erweitern und die Schritte unternehmen, die dazu führen, das Gute in den menschlichen Angelegenheiten zu demonstrieren.

Auf jede Einflüsterung oder Situation, die auf uns zukommt und die uns zu beengen scheint, richtig zu reagieren bedeutet, die Liebe, das Wohlergehen, die Versorgung und die Nützlichkeit wahrzunehmen, die unserem geistigen Wesen innewohnen. Hierin finden wir unsere Lebensfreude.

Matthäus 5:44; 'Vermischte Schriften', S. 11; Matthäus 6:28, 29.

Christian Science, sprich 'kristienn' wöchentlich

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesalons der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Carter: was für ein Präsident wäre er?

Übersetzte Auszüge aus dem auf Seite 18 erscheinenden Artikel.

- Eine harte, nüchterne Einstellung zu den Verteidigungskosten; weniger Generäle und Admirale.
- Zahlreiche Schwarze würden in höhere Ämter eingesetzt.
- Er würde unerwartet viel Wert auf die Außenpolitik legen, wo er seine ganze Kraft darauf verwenden würde, die Bündnisse mit Europa und Japan zu stärken.
- Er würde als ein entscheidender Präsident im Stil von Harry Truman Geschichte machen wollen.
- Der ehemalige Marineoffizier Carter erinnert in seiner Art, wie er an das Regieren herangeht, an einen „J-Boot-Kommandanten“. Er nimmt die Zügel fest in die Hand. Er nimmt eine gebietende Haltung gegenüber den Abgeordneten, den Kabinettsmitgliedern und der Beamtenschaft ein.
- Wie seine Kollegen sagen, war Carter als Gouverneur für Ratschläge sehr aufgeschlossen, aber er blieb sein eigener Mann — er wußte, welche Richtung und welches Ziel er verfolgen wollte.
- Einem echten Prinzip blieb er treu.
- Als Gouverneur war Carter bei vielen Abgeordneten und gewählten Bürgern sehr unbeliebt, und einige glauben, das könne sich wiederholen, sollte er Präsident werden.
- Als Carter für das Amt des Gouverneurs kandidierte, vertret er eine ziemlich konservative Linie. Er suchte die Stimmen derer zu gewinnen, die George Wallace wählen würden. (Ohne sie hätte er unmöglich gewinnen können.)
- Eine Welle des Schocks erfaßte Georgia, als der neugewählte Gouverneur Carter seinen Standpunkt ankündend „vollkommen anders“ in seiner Antrittsrede sagte.
- „Ich sage Ihnen frank und frei, daß die Zeit für Rassendiskriminierung vorbei ist... Niemand, der arm, schwach oder schwarz ist oder auf dem Lande lebt, sollte jemals die zusätzliche Last zu tragen haben, daß ihm die Mög-

keit einer schulischen Ausbildung, einer Arbeitsstelle oder einfacher Gerechtigkeit genommen ist.“

Carter schwang sich dann auf die Legislative von Georgia wie ein Cowboy auf ein wildes Pferd. Anstatt hier einen kleinen Anstoß zu geben, dort einen Kompromiß zu schließen — wie seine Vorgänger es getan hatten — gab er die Sporen, und es hatte beinahe den Anschein, daß ihm der Kampf Spaß machte.

Es gibt zahlreiche Beispiele für seine kompromißlose Haltung.

Einmal, als Gouverneur Carter darum kämpfte, einen Aspekt seines Planes für die Neuorganisation in Georgia durchzuführen, brachten Assistenten ihm die Nachricht, daß sie einen einflussreichen Senator auf ihre Seite gewinnen könnten. Die einzige Bedingung war: Eine verhältnismäßig unbedeutende Beförderung des Vaters des Senators im Straßenverkehrswesen.

Carter lehnte es ab.

Julian Bond, Senator in Georgia und Kritiker Carters, sagt:

„Wegen seiner Haltung wurde sein Plan für die Neuorganisation nicht angenommen. Er war: „Auf meine Weise oder keine Weise. Auf meine Weise oder überhaupt nicht.“

Er konnte einen z.B. mit einem Anflug von Arroganz in sein Büro bestellen und sagen: „Hier ist es. Das habe ich für Sie zu tun.“ Und wir entgegneten dann: „Das beruht auf Gegenseitigkeit.“ — es ist ein Geben und Nehmen.“ Er hat nicht gern nachgegeben.“

Wenn der Kongreß einen bedeutenden Gesetzentwurf Carters blockierte, antwortete er, so meinen diejenigen, die ihn kennen, nicht zögern, sich direkt an die Bevölkerung zu wenden.

Wenn z.B. ein einflussreicher Senator einen Vorschlag Carters blockierte, vielleicht in einem Komitee, könnte Carter sehr wohl mit dem Flugzeug des Präsidenten in den Staat des betreffenden Senators fliegen und dort

eine größere Rede halten, in der er hervorhoben würde, daß ihr Senator dem Fortschritt im Wege stehe.

„Ja“, sagt ein Carter-Beobachter, „Jimmy könnte glauben, der Kongreß die Presse und sogar die Regierungsmaschinerie diene in gewissem Maße nur dazu, ihn von dem Volk zu trennen. Und er glaubt nicht, daß ihm irgend etwas von der Bevölkerung trennen sollte.“

Weil Carter sich weigert, dem Druck seiner politischen Kollegen nachzugeben, steht er in dem Ruf, unangenehm und kompromißlos zu sein — man könnte das so oft und von so vielen Seiten, daß es wahrscheinlich wahr ist.

Charles Kirbo, ein Freund und Berater Carters, sagt, selbst wenn Carter unangenehm sei, so habe dies nie als nachteilig in seinen Beziehungen zur Legislative erwiesen.

„Jimmy ist unangenehm auf eine intelligente Weise — nicht auf eine durch die er sich selbst zu Fall bringt.“

Er war ein Mitglied der Legislatur, bevor er zum Gouverneur wurde. Er war gleich zu Anfang zornig, als er sah, wie viele Kompromisse geschlossen, daß man das gar nicht mehr erkennt.“

Jimmy Carter hat Präsidenten wegen seiner zahlreichen Veto-Entscheidungen; aber als Gouverneur hat er auch seine Unterschrift als ein Druckmittel gegen die Abgeordneten benutzt. Trotz seines leichten Erfolgs auf dem Parteitag der Demokraten herrschen in den Vereinigten Staaten große Zweifel über dieses neue Gesicht aus dem Süden.

Selbst diejenigen, die ihn am besten kennen, geben zu, daß man nicht genau vorherzusagen kann, wie sich ein Mann in dem höchsten Amt des Landes verhalten werde.

Hoffen wir, daß wir im Laufe der kommenden drei Monate genügend erfahren, so daß die Wähler sich ein gutes Urteil bilden können.



Mountain of Ice looms from the Greenland Sea

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

A Scottish childhood

When I was a child I spent all my summer holidays on a farm. Winter ones, too, for I lived there all the time and found it a fascinating place at any season of the year — even when we were snowed in during a storm and had to live off our humps for weeks.

We never starved, for we kept sacks of meal and flour in big bins in the kitchen, and had plenty of cheese and eggs. It was the little extras we missed, as well as human contact with the outside world; and I was always glad when the men yoked one of the Clydesdales into the snowplough and opened up the farm road so that the vanman, the postie, and the butcher could visit us again.

The only trouble was I had no excuse for staying away from the village school where I was a Mixed Infant. I had to walk the two hilly miles there and back, and learned a lot of my higher education from the folk I met on the way. The gamekeeper, the roadman, and the gypsies who sometimes gave me a lift in their caravans driven by piebald ponies.

The farm was tucked away from the main road on the Scottish side of the Cheviot hills. It had been a battlefield in the old days when the English and Scots were enemies. The ruins of an old Border Keep stood on our hill, and it was there I played houses, watching the horizon to see if the foe was creeping across; but I saw nothing more warlike than the baker and his horse. And at school I made friends with a little English girl from over the Border, and was surprised when I went to visit her to find that the cows in Northumberland had four legs, just like ours, and that heather could grow on foreign soil.

In those days I knew more about than human beings. Indeed, the only crowd I ever saw was a flock of sheep. They all looked the same to me, but Jock-the-herd knew the difference. I sometimes followed him around the hirst, acting as a kind of assistant-shepherdess, though Jock often told me I was more hindrance than help. It was Jock and

Jess, the collics, who did the real work. They could understand every shrill whistle and sharp command. But, as Jock said, "They've got sense in their heids."

Sometimes I talked to a tattle-bogle — a scarecrow — for want of better company, or to the pet lamb who came trotting at my heels. But I was lucky in having one human being, Jessie the odd-job woman, to tell me stories. I used to sit on a little stool in the byre with a row of cats beside me, listening to her singing as she milked the cows.

Katy Beardie had a coo. Black an' white about the moo. Wasn't that a denty coo? Dance, Kate Beardie.

The cows looked round at her with their great solemn eyes and "Moo'd" as if saying "Encore." Jessie declared they gave more milk when she sang to them; and, true enough, experiments today are proving she was right.

It was her stories I liked best. All about animals. When I begged for another Jessie would say, "Hoots, lassie, your heid's full o' beasts," but, with a little coaxing, she always gave in and told me another. They had an extra-special flavour when told in the rich Border tongue; and I thought it better fun to hear a tale about a bubblycock than a turkey-cock, and about a soo rather than a pig.

The kitchen was the best place of all, with appetizing smells coming from the big pots on the fire. Is it my imagination or did everything taste better in those days? Floury potatoes — a meal in themselves — a clooty dumpling, full of juicy currants, roly-poly puddings, treacly gingerbreads, barley-fadges and succulent stovies. Sometimes Jessie would let me help her when she was making dropscones. Mine were never the right shape, but I liked cleaning out the dish at the end. And if she was kirling the butter, I was always ready for a glass of soor-dook.

It was a great life for a child especially during the long sunny summers. (It never rained when I was a child.) From morning till night I ran barefoot all over the farm, taking part in the haymaking and harvest, gathering eggs, or just playing myself. I knew that there was a world outside, and a big town about eight miles away, called Jedburgh, which I presumed was the capital of Scotland, if not of the world.

I never knew what the word passerby meant, for there was no road beyond our farm. Only hills stretching away into the far distance. Yet, in spite of the farm being so far from the main road, it was surprising how many odd visitors we had. Wandering bodies sought shelter for the night. Colorful characters they were, living in a strange world of their own, shauchling round the countryside in their cast-off shoon. Some had packs on their back, some carried all their worldly goods in creaky prams which they pushed up the bumpy road, and others had nothing but their glib tongues.

Evidently the word had gone round that my father never turned any of them away. They slept in the barn and the outhouses, except for one of the regulars, an old wife who came clumping to the door in a pair of men's boots and pleaded, "Put me in the byre aside the coos. They make grand het-watter-bottles."

It was my task to take bite and sup to the wanderers. The wife in the byre was always glad to see the supper. "Sit down aside me, lassie, an' I'll tell your fortune."

Such treats I had in store for me! I was to marry a millionaire and have six children. At least! As for her own fortune, it consisted of a few rags rolled up in a newspaper; but she seemed happy enough. "Would you not like to stay in a house?" I once asked her.

"Mo, bide in a hoos! Nae fears! Glo me the sky an' the open road."

Some of the tramps had things to sell. Cheap combs, packets of safety-pins, elastic,

and tawdry ribbon. My mother always something so that they would have at their pockets when they left. And it forever begging for: "Only said rags oot the could?" No wonder we could find enough garments to clothe the lasses.

On the few occasions when I went beyond the confines of the farm I was by gill, sitting back-to-back with my Flora, the white pony, went much ahead, while I had a backward view of countryside and was always in the being pitched out, and especially when I swerved round a corner. Many a time I landed in a ditch full of muck and "Wait for me, I've fallen out!"

It was a wonderful way, sometimes, seeing the changing scenery, the farms, the winding river Jed, the hills, the Eildon Hills. But if my own friends on far-out farms, I had little to see anything, for I was kept busy, peering down to open the rickety gates and side-roads. Sometimes they were then with bindertwine or with complicated which took ages for me to manipulate. I waited till the gig drove through the ting and fastening them again, except the knowledge that I would have to do the same thing on the way back.

Going home to our own farm Flora stepped up her pace as if scolding us. When it grew dark I had to be careful to doze off in case I should tumble and watch the sheep's eyes in the flicking like little flashlights, and at last we were at our road end. Soon the lamplight from the farmhouse gave us a cheerful glow.

As Jessie said, "East West best best." And today when I think of "home" I hear the rolling Cheviot hills and hear the swoops calling. What's for supper? Spare-ribs and tatties boiled in their pots.

Lavinia Lloyd



"Shepherd and White Dog". Watercolor by Antoine Mauve (1838-1888). Courtesy of The National Galleries of Scotland, Edinburgh.

In present weather

This treasured season of kneeling to work in earth, of shielding sprouts tender to the sun, of seeing seeds you planted climbing in green thankfulness toward promise of fruition.

Those rhythmical days moving in familiar sequence through their rituals of ripening — and you amid them tending, cherishing — knowing the color, the touch, the acquiescent feel of harvest.

Those fragrant nights of remembering childhood when abundance lay like a gloss on the land, on well-loved people.

These gentle times of garnerings with the hands, with the sheltering heart.

Frances Hall

Gift: summer

This is for every one of us this pungent gratitude the earth exudes of universal weeds blossomed unpolluted and warmpetaled, upward filling tented arches of world-over trees and blending fragrances buoyant as smiles.

Briody skies curve earth, nurture newness, melt holdback and earth responds, minion ever of the sun.

In great windblown birdflow exchanges of people, waters, insects, seeds.

We take perennial turns at summer's opening, its unowned ungarnered, unchecked, burgeoning beauty. It is elegantly ours, a kind of laborless work a kind of schoolless learning a holiday benevolence in common — active as balladeer bees, yielding as orchards and wildflower fields.

Pat Barber

Marina's water buckets

Yesterday morning, while showering, I was struck by a global idea. Being struck by global ideas while in the bath isn't unique, of course: ever since Albert Einstein was struck by an epoch-making equation while stretched out in his bathtub in Zurich, thousands have thus been creatively visited. What did impress me about yesterday's visitation was that it related directly and powerfully to the shower itself.

What came to me, suddenly and sharply was the long-lost memory of the bowl of hot water Marina used to place, in front of my door each morning which I would use, to wash, shave, and brush. I used to use it, as a peasant woman somewhere in Eastern Europe, in whose home I stayed for several weeks, more than 30 years ago. I think Marina probably has running water now — the cold running water she dreamed of for so long — but then she didn't.

The morning after I moved in, a raw German soldier, I caught a glimpse of her in the kitchen, bent over a bucket, scooping out a ladle full of water, taking it into her mouth, rinsing her mouth and then transferring the water into her cupped hands so that she could wash her face.

What a barbaric custom, I thought. Then one day while hurrying out of my room, I kicked over the water bowl. I apologized to Marina for the mess but she wasn't worried about the floor because the floor was made of dried mud and once the mud had dried again it would be like new. What she did seem to regret, however, was the loss of the water.

Seized by an unsettling suspicion, I went about the house later in the day looking for the pump from which she might be drawing it. There wasn't any. Nor was there anything outside in the yard. I asked her where she was getting the water.

"From the pump at the East Farm," she said. The East Farm, I knew, was at the other end of the village, a good quarter of a kilometer away.

"Do you mean to say you've been dragging two buckets of water from the East Farm every day?"

"No, less than that."

"What about the water you and your husband use?"

"We don't need more than a bucket every other day or so," she said, without so much as a hint of reproach for my barbaric wastefulness.

The day I promised myself that once I was home again in the country of bathtubs and

gadgets I would remember Marina and all the work she had to put into providing the simplest necessities of life.

So yesterday morning, three decades later, standing in the hot hail of water, mulling over any decent designer would have built this shower stall at least a foot wider and put in a place to sit down, my promise I remember for the first time.

When I asked myself, had I ever acknowledged the significance of all the things of industrial civilization I was taking for granted? When had I, switching on my studio light, recalled the trouble Marina had to light her kitchen with a kerosene lamp? When had I pushed the "high" button on the kitchen range while taking a moment to think of how Marina got up an hour before daylight to build a fire in the stove? When had I dialed the reference librarian for a quick look-up ("why can't she be a little faster?") while reminding myself that she — and the phone — were saving me thirty minutes of driving in heavy traffic, or, for that matter, four hours on foot?

By the time I was out of the shower, had set the timer-vonitator to extract the moist air, had dried my hair with a dual-speed blower and had caught the latest election interview on the 7 a.m. newscast, I asked myself whether I hadn't stumbled onto one key component in my personal failure to contribute something worthwhile to the solution of our much-discussed societal-technological problems, that is, my failure to fully comprehend what technology is doing for me every hour of every day.

I've read more than once that each of us in the industrialized nations commands the electro-mechanical and electronic equivalent of a platoon of a Roman patrician's prize slaves. I've actually composed reams of writing on the impact of technological advance on civilization, but these statistical statements have never really set off a light within me.

I'm not suggesting I mean to express daily gratitude to my typewriter, my TV set, my hedge clipper, my calculator and my stereo (although I do know a woman who says she does this and who claims her gadgets have, as a result, outlasted other people's by several gadgetary life-times); what I am promising myself is that while I'm drumming a tattoo with my fingers as I wait at the phone or in front of a traffic light I'll now and then remember Marina's water buckets. Provided always, of course, my automatic solid-state-circuitry memory jogger doesn't go on the blink.

Andreas de Rhoda

The Monitor's religious article

The right response

One way or another we are constantly receiving messages from the world around us. Someone tells us or shows us that he approves or disapproves of what we do; our body reports its state to us — tells us we are well or sick; our bank balance puts in its word that we have enough funds or that we haven't; even the clock tells us when to do this or that. But the real and important issue is not the messages we receive but how we respond to them!

Consider briefly these four particular issues in the light of Christian Science — what others think of us, what our body reports, what our bank balance tells us, and our concept of time.

Christ Jesus, the ultimate guide for the student of Christian Science, was emphatic in his instructions on how to respond to those who do not like us. Nothing could be clearer than his words, "Bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." And Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, and whose lifework was helping others to follow in the way of the master Christian, writes, "We must love our enemies in all the manifestations wherein and whereby we love our friends."*

How is it possible to follow literally such instructions? It is possible because, as Jesus clearly implied and Christian Science makes explicit, man is what the first chapter of the Bible says he is: the image and likeness of God. Hatred, revenge, wrongdoing, dislike, malice, are not characteristic of God's reflection. They are unreal and appear on the human scene as mere appearances that we have every right to reject as insubstantial. When we do reject the appearance and accept the spiritually real, we will find ourselves effortlessly loving and also being loved. If the message says "enemy" we will act from the standpoint of understanding, not of mere appearance, and our response will be in accord with what we know to be spiritually true, not with what we may see physically.

Man as God's likeness, or spiritual reflection, is well, not sick. He reflects the order, harmony, and perfection of his Father-Mother God. The student of Christian Science has found by experience that to the extent he understands and rejoices in his spiritual status, whatever is wrong physically is corrected in the most practical and realistic manner. The written testimonies of healing in the Christian Science periodicals and their verbal counterparts at Wednesday evening services in Christian Science churches can be convincing evidence to the inquirer that this is true.

The same holds true in relation to our financial affairs. Jesus said, "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."† Man, as God's image, reflects the nature of his infinitely good source. We may need to work for our daily bread; but since good is already ours as the spiritual children of God, our response to need is not to try to create good for ourselves or others but to demonstrate the good that is already spiritually at hand. This takes the toll out of our work and brings us the joy of unfoldment within the realm of God's goodness.

If the message is that there is a time for good things to happen and a time when we cannot expect much good, we can respond

from the standpoint that all of God's good is at hand, here and now, never increased nor decreased by time or clock or calendar. Then we can delightfully labor to discover that good, enjoy it, enlarge our and others' view of it, and to take the steps that lead to the demonstration of it in human affairs.

To respond rightly to any message or situation that comes to us and that would appear to limit us is to perceive the love, the well-being, the supply, and usefulness that are inherent in our spiritual nature. Here is found the joy of living.

*Matthew 5:44; †Matthew 6:28, 29.

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OPINION AND...

Charles W. Yost

Europe: inching toward unity

Two centuries ago the United States of America was formed in a period of about 14 years, between the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775 and the inauguration of President Washington in 1789.

No one can be sure whether there will ever be a United States of Europe. Or, if so, what its extent will be. As a political concept Europe may hark back to Charlemagne, the Holy Roman Empire and the medieval church, but as a modern reality Europe began to take shape only with the concert of powers which emerged gradually through the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries and which almost self-destructed in a series of civil wars culminating in those of our own time.

The truly formative period of a potential United States of Europe began with the exhaustion of ancient animosities which occurred during World War II and with the immediate external threat posed by Stalin, which within three years cut off a third of what had for centuries been an integral part of Europe. This formative period has already lasted more than 14 years and its end is not yet in sight.

In 1958 by the Treaty of Rome six countries formed the European Community or Common Market which, though taking the form of an economic union, was widely hailed as also the embryo of a political United States of Europe. Those hopes have not been fulfilled.

Three more states have joined the community and others are associated in various ways with it but, when European leaders pay their biennial respects to the United States, it is still the Queen of Britain, the President of France, and the Chancellor of West Germany who do so, not the president of a U.S.E.

Still, with very little fanfare, a critical step toward "Europe" was taken last week. Long-standing disputes about the size and composition of an elected community parliament were finally resolved. It was agreed among the Nine that in 1978 such a parliament will be chosen, not by governments but directly by the peoples of the constituent countries. The European Parliament will have 410 members, with representation ranging from 81 each for the British, French, Germans, and Italians to six for the Luxembourgers.

The powers of the parliament will still be

limited and those of its executive, the European Commission, whose members are appointed by national governments for fixed terms, even more so; but under favorable circumstances those powers will grow. Such circumstances might be either a benign climate in which peace and prosperity might be conducive to unity, or a hostile climate in which external pressure, from either East or South, could drive the members closer together in common military or economic defense.

Even if the long-awaited, long-postponed, and still-problematical evolution of the Nine toward unity proceeds favorably, millions of other Europeans remain outside the community. There are the European states members of NATO but not of the Common Market: Norway, Portugal, Greece, Turkey.

There are the West Europeans who have been excluded because of their politics, like Spain. Or who have excluded themselves because of their proximity to Russia, like Austria, Sweden, and Finland. Finally, there are all the millions east of the Elbe still dominated by the Soviet Union, who for centuries considered themselves, and still do, to be as European as the British or the French.

Ten years from now it is quite possible that most of the nations in the first two groups will have joined the community. The association of the last group may be delayed. The prior question, however, is whether any United States of Europe, restricted in extent, will pass from a concept into maturity.

Thirty years ago inside the United States Government there was sharp debate about whether the U.S. interest in the "Atlantic union" or a "united Europe" conclusion was that both were in the U.S. interest — that is, that the U.S. needed a united Europe in close alliance with it.

That remains U.S. policy today. It never has been as strong as it deserves to be as long as it remains divided. A unified foreign policy will never be as effective as it needs to be until it is equal to itself in strength and will.

The U.S. should therefore take a step Europeans take toward unity in whatever ways it usefully can enter a process.

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Some people have to draw a picture for you

Melvin Maddocks

Now is the time when Americans wait more and more impatiently to learn who their next president will be. For cartoonists the suspense comes down to questions like this: Will it be Jimmy Carter's teeth they'll have to draw for the coming four years? Or Ronald Reagan's pompadour-in-profile. Or more of that earnest, slightly apprehensive Ford expression that one cartoonist has compared to the look on the face of the first farmer to see the invaders from outer space in a grade-B science-fiction movie.

Does anybody really know what a president is like until one's favorite cartoonist has drawn him — as President?

Cartooning is a marvelous method for reducing offices to human beings, and when it works, it can be as much a part of the democratic process as a ballot box. In fact, the political cartoon in America considerably predates the presidency, extending back to 1747 and Benjamin Franklin. Franklin's famous version of the colonies as a subdivided snake with the caption, "Join or Die," must rank as one of the most effective cartoons in American history.

Like all artists, a cartoonist is a bow in search of a bulseye. How Thomas Nast, perhaps America's best cartoonist, would have loved Watergate! Instead the man who invented the Republican elephant symbol in 1874 had Tammany Hall and "Boss" Tweed to himself. As much as any individual, Nast put the Tweed ring, with its bribes and pay-offs, out of the dirty-tricks business. And Tweed knew it. "I don't care so much what

the papers write about me," the Boss said. "My constituents can't read. But they can see pictures."

Spectators who take cartooning as a blood-sport are likely to cry out to the cartoonist in behalf of a victim: "Poor man! What right have you to do those awful things to his face? How do you think his mother will feel?"

Presumably neither the Egyptian king Ikhnaton nor his mother would have been overly flattered by the cartoon drawn on his tomb in 1380 B.C. Nor would the Roman soldier have been promoted for cleverly caricaturing his commanding officer on a memorable wall of Pompeii. But it is surprising how many targets have enjoyed the game, from Lincoln to Franklin D. Roosevelt — and that other Roosevelt, Theodore, possibly the most cartooned president of all, whose teeth were world-renowned long before Jimmy Carter was born.

Furthermore, cartoonists seem to delight in cartooning themselves. Nast and Honoré Daumier, maybe the best cartoonist of all time, are notable examples.

An ambivalent fondness exists between the cartoonist and his subject. He may well feel great affection for the nose he lengthens — and lengthens and lengthens. There is genuine regret in the cartoonist Oliver Herford's verse:

I'm sorry William Taft is out of Politics; without a doubt Of all the Presidential crew He was the easiest to do.

Are there subjects which should be regarded as out-of-bounds, as sacred? Daumier, like his novel-factory friend Balzac, regarded the "Human Comedy" as his limited territory. Daumier was imprisoned six months in 1832 for caricaturing the King, Louis-Philippe. Ever after that he did not — probably could not — do it.

In 1889 the California legislature practically outlawed cartooning by passing a bill that no drawing could be permitted which "reflected upon a person's character," nor could any portrait be made public without the consent of the subject. Little being what it is, the bill had to be hastily repealed to allow the entertainment of the human race — even at its own expense — to go on.

There is something purifying about a good cartoon. It may puncture pomposity; it cannot hurt dignity. If de Gaulle could survive the assaults of a thousand pens on his nose and Churchill could triumph over all those versions of the wrinkled cherub, there is little case for his suing exemptions to others.

Martin Luther was an amateur cartoonist, and there is a Protestant attitude to cartooning — an insistence on the equal humanity of all men, regardless of station or status. Out of the very excesses of a good cartoon comes a final sense of proportion — of sanity. So far the cartoonists loose, we say. The face we're finally laughing at is not Ford's, Reagan's, or Carter's but our own.

Lebanon: the way out

By A. J. Kfoury

The civil war in Lebanon has now entered its 16th consecutive month. Since the massive entry of the Syrian Army into the country, the situation seems to be little hopeful for a rapid end to Lebanon's agony. The Syrian intervention has come first to reverse, and then to harden, the position of those parties to the conflict which had earlier agreed under pressure to reckon with the new realities of the country.

Bloody and destructive though it had been, this internal war at least made imperative the need for a basic change in Lebanon's political organization. With the Syrian regime casting its lot with the conservative Lebanese factions, this hope for a constitutional change has all but evaporated for the time being.

The first urgent step now is for the Syrian Army to withdraw from Lebanon and let the internal conflict take its own course, unhindered by any outside intervention. This also means a reversal in Washington's policy based on the recommendations of Dean Brown, the American special envoy in Lebanon this spring, who once thought that "the Syrians would do the job quickly and neatly." A close

examination of past events will show that every time an outside party intervened, notwithstanding the fact that the Lebanese conflict became more difficult to unravel.

Even an end of the armed confrontation, however, would not mean an end to the circumstances that led to it in the first place. Whether the labels foisted by the American news media on the different protagonists in the Lebanese crisis are correct or not, it must be recalled that at the core of it is the revolt of Lebanon's disfranchised majority. Little matter that the Lebanese "haves" are predominantly Christian, or that the Lebanese "have-nots" are predominantly Muslim. The Lebanese National Movement, on the media preferred to call it, the "leftist-Muslim alliance" cannot be seriously characterized along religious lines; it not only includes a sizable number of Christians in its ranks but, more important, advocates and works for totally secular programs.

While the conflict has expanded to include

other parties, it has all along remained the battle of Lebanon's outcasts (mostly destitute peasants, migrant workers, or Kurdish slum-dwellers) against the established authority and the privileged classes.

Lebanon is today reaping the fruits of a disastrous constitutional experiment, started by the French colonial authorities in the 1920s. The cornerstone of this experiment is a distribution of government posts on a religious basis, and according to ratios fixed several decades ago. Such a distribution of power, once thought to be fair inasmuch as it was proportional to the country's communal balance, generally favored the Christian communities.

In the post-World War II period, however, it increasingly served to preserve a semi-feudal system of government over the vigorous capitalist development of a service economy. The result was the mounting pressure of fast-changing socioeconomic conditions upon decaying, ill-adapted state institutions, which finally erupted into open warfare. The redistribution of government posts in re-

lational to the changing intercommunal balance without putting an end to the system of communal representation, will at best merely alleviate Lebanon's woes. What is needed is a deeper operation to wipe out the basically undemocratic system: a new basic rule of clan patriarchs and religious class interests.

This is precisely what the various groups in the Lebanese National Movement are proposing in their common program. The central demand in this program is a change from the religious-regional representation to a strict proportional representation in government. It is a change in the form of government itself, not merely a reshuffling of government posts and parliamentary seats. It would transform the Lebanese parliament from a body of religious-regional clan representation to a forum of class-based political parties.

Dr. Kfoury, a research mathematician at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, formerly lived in Beirut, Lebanon.

COMMENTARY

Time for a new American policy on Korea

By Edwin O. Reischauer

July 26 marked the 23rd anniversary of the end of the Korean war, but the Korean peninsula is still one of the powder keg areas of the world, with the United States sitting on top of the keg.

North and South Korea, each big enough to rank as a middle-sized country of the world, are squared off against each other in bitter hostility. They are armed to the teeth, with about a million men together under arms and another 2 million as trained reserves. Shooting incidents occur from time to time along the border, and not far away is stationed an American division, so placed as inevitably to involve the United States, should war break out again.

Around Korea are grouped in close proximity three other of the largest nations in the world — China, the Soviet Union, and Japan — all of which have fought over Korea in the past and distrust one another today. The situation is not reassuring. It is high time to take stock of what has happened in Korea and what its future may hold in store for the U.S. and for the world.

First, however, America should get rid of some mistaken notions. South Korea is no South Vietnam. Its people are solidly unified against the Communist North, still remembering its ruthlessness and cruelty when it overran most of the South during the Korean war. They have a larger military establishment than the North and are in the process of gaining equality in the air, their one area of relative weakness. They have twice the population of the North and a more vigorous economy. South Korea most certainly will not crumble, no matter how hard the North Korean dictator, Kim Il Sung, may huff and puff.

Also, neither of the two Koreas is much like most other developing countries. They share many of the characteristics that account for the extraordinary, though contrasting, successes of Japan and China in recent years. Their people are hard-working, disciplined, and skilled organizers. They have a passion for education and have all but wiped out illiteracy.

With these traits the North has made itself into the most tightly and repressively organized of all the communist states. The South has followed the trail blazed by Japan as an industrial fast-grower, although, starting later than Japan and from lower levels of technological modernization, its success is less as-

sured, particularly in the face of the recent vast rise in prices for the energy resources and raw materials that both must import.

The South's attempt to follow the open pattern of democratic politics and freedom of expression that has worked so well in Japan has met with even less success. The movement in recent years has been away from these freedoms toward growing repression and authoritarian controls.

South Korea nonetheless has sufficiently high educational and economic levels to make a free society and democratic political institutions workable or, if these are not achieved, to operate a reasonably efficient even if cruel dictatorship of the right.

The immediate problem in Korea is not its backwardness or the danger that the South might disintegrate. The problem for the United States is the embarrassment of having served as godfather to a rightist dictatorship and being committed to its defense, even though the American people obviously would repudiate this commitment if war actually broke out. This is a very dangerous situation to be in.

To South Koreans the past 31 years since World War II have been their American period, now comparable in length to the preceding Japanese period of 35 years of colonial rule, when Japan blighted Korean national aspirations and bred a lasting hatred for Japan, but at the same time did lay the foundation and give specific shape to much of Korea's modern development. The Japanese also molded Korea to the pattern they wished for it.

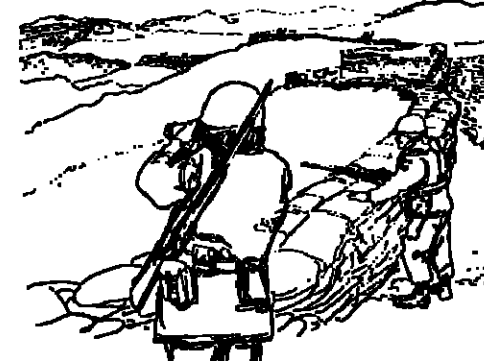
In contrast, the United States has advocated one thing for Korea and produced another. Much in modern Korean society has been influenced by the U.S., and some of this the American people can take pride in. It was Christians, largely the converts of American missionaries, who once stood out as champions of independence against the Japanese, just as they are today the most fearless advocates of democracy and freedom of speech against native military rule.

Other borrowings from the United States, however, have been less desirable. The arm of government most repressive of the freedoms of Koreans both at home and abroad is the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, named for its American counterpart. Generous American

aid has bred widespread corruption. And in any case the present dictatorial Korean Government is not at all what any American would wish to see in Korea.

The spotty American record is the product of both inattention and a desirable modesty in American aims. The U.S. does not feel that it should try to mastermind the future for any other people. It is ready to aid but not to dictate. Unfortunately this half-way position breeds confusion. U.S. aid often seems to others like control. Korean liberals are dispirited to see the United States increasing its military support of a regime that has destroyed their freedoms and the beginnings of Korean democracy.

What should the U.S. do now to correct this situation and reduce the dangers to itself and the world? Clearly the first step is to withdraw its troops and its nuclear weapons from South



Korea. If it does not do this it will be continuing to give unconditional support to a regime that it does not believe in and will remain in danger of becoming embroiled in a war there against the wishes of the American people and the best judgment of their government.

The U.S. withdrawal, however, must be accomplished in such a way as not to increase the chances of war in Korea. It does not want a repetition of 1950, when an American pullout helped spark the invasion from the North. The withdrawal should be gradual and clearly announced in advance, so no shocks occur. The present commitment to South Korea's defense should be replaced by a more general commitment to the peace of the area.

The same sort of commitment should apply

to Taiwan when the United States eventually does recognize Peking and consequently must give up its specific defense treaty with the Nationalist regime. China has clearly indicated that it is not considering military action to regain Taiwan at this time, and neither it nor the Soviet Union has the least desire to go to war over Korea.

The possibility, however vague, of American military reprisal would be a further deterrent to Chinese or Soviet military action, and North Korea would not on its own embark on a military adventure against a larger and probably stronger South, especially if there is even a small possibility of an American military response.

The U.S. withdrawal from Korea also should be accompanied by other more positive moves. It is the close involvement of China, the Soviet Union, Japan, and the United States in Korea that makes it a much greater danger to world peace than are even less stable areas in Southeast Asia or the other developing regions of the world. The U.S. should take advantage of its withdrawal to work for a four-power agreement on the neutralization of Korea from other world tensions, leaving the two Korean regimes to work on their problem of unification without fear of external pressures.

Since the American defense position in Korea often has been described as being basically in behalf of its Japanese ally, withdrawal from Korea also should be accompanied by clear reaffirmations of its commitment to Japan's defense and cooperation with Japan in all fields — a position that spokesmen of both the political parties in the U.S. have recently made clear is an accepted, supra-partisan American stand.

Finally, the withdrawal would permit the U.S. to be more selective in its cooperation with, and aid to, South Korea, so that American influence would be more likely to favor the development of the sort of free and domestic society that most South Koreans hope for and that Americans believe would best contribute to a healthy and stable Korea.

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Washington Letter

It looks like Carter in November — unless

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Perhaps we were lulled by the convention fights in New York. But, as of now, it is our impression that the President may have only a few more months in the White House. Unless he can meet the challenges ahead:

1. First, he must win the nomination from Ronald Reagan and that is by no means a certainty. At the moment, though, it appears he has wooed enough of the uncommitted delegates to achieve this victory by the time the convention begins in Kansas City in August.

2. Assuming he does win against Mr. Reagan, Mr. Ford will have to do what may be impossible: persuade the disappointed and, doubtless, bitter Reagan supporters to stay within the party and vote for him in the fall.

He must do this, too, without giving up too much to the Reaganites. If the price of nomination is putting Reagan on the ticket as his running mate, this could ensure defeat in the fall. A Ford-Reagan ticket, some GOP-conducted polls indicate, would not reach much beyond the Republican Party's following —

which is estimated at about 18 percent of the voters.

3. He must put together an attractive ticket. Whatever Walter Mondale may be ideologically, he and his family are particularly appealing. Mondale is young, bright, an effective speaker; and he possesses a good sense of humor.

Where does Ford go to add a little younger look and a little pizzazz to his ticket? A few who might fit this description: Daniel Evans, Governor of Washington; Robert Ray, Governor of Iowa; Secretary of Treasury William Simon; Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld; San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson; Ambassador Ann Armstrong; and Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson.

There doubtless are others.

4. Next the President needs an issue — one that appeals to the majority of the American people and one where the President's position is clearly different from Mr. Carter's.

He might find this issue to be the economy. If he can convince the public that the economy is improving rapidly (and there are strong in-

dications of this) and that his rather laissez-faire approach has been responsible for this improvement, he might have a winning issue.

However, it is easier for a president to show he has provided leadership when he has taken specific, positive actions to bring the economy back. Thus, Franklin Roosevelt's initiatives gained him tremendous public support — even though much of what he did may have had little effect on restoring a healthy economy.

Beyond the above, the President would also benefit if Mr. Carter made some sizable blunder, saying or doing something that suddenly irate him look inept and unpresidential in the eyes of voters.

McGovern's choice of Eagleton as his running mate and the way he handled the complications surrounding that choice come to mind. Nixon's decision to debate Kennedy was another large error of judgment that probably influenced the outcome of that election.

What would help Ford would be a Carter error that would be viewed as an event — like a storm hitting the Democratic nominee.

6. One other possible development might win the election for Mr. Ford even if he has not otherwise been able to satisfy the U.S. electorate: if just before or at the time of the election he is involved and performing well in some global emergency.

No one would want such a problem, of course. But if something of crisis proportions does occur next fall, perhaps in the Mideast, and Mr. Ford conducts himself with strength and poise, this could turn the election around. Finally, although it must be considered an imponderable at this point, Eugene McCarthy's independent candidacy might pull enough liberal votes away from Carter to give a close election to Ford. Studies show that enough McCarthy supporters failed to vote in 1968 (not liking Humphrey) to account for Nixon's narrow victory that year. Could it be that McCarthy will help win another presidential election for the Republicans?

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